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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

The Flight—Disaster in the First Heat—The Second—The Third—Discovery of the Escape—The Pursuit—Progress of Stewart to the North—The Inn at Springfield—The New Acquaintance—The Owner of the Black Horse—Unconscious Separation of the Robbers and their Foe—Progress of Murrell East and of Stewart North—Fresh Pursuit.

Desperately did the fugitive marauder ride. The night was pitch dark, but he tore over the ground as recklessly as though the meridian sun were blazing in his path. The wind was sharp and cutting, but it was tempered with the breath of liberty, and its severity was therefore blandness to his cheek. It screamed at times through the tall leafless trees that bordered the roadside, and now and then made him turn to listen if it was not the halloo of pursuit. In the eighth mile he was startled by an imitative sound of this description. It came rushing through the trees like the confused voice of a distant multitude, and the flying horseman, with an involuntary impulse, again challenged the powers of his flagging steed. The faithful animal responded promptly to the deep plunge of the bloody spur into his already sorely wounded side; but in descending a slope under a shaking reign and a desperate pace, he suddenly stumbled and pitched headlong in the road, throwing his rider several feet beyond his head, and tumbling himself over and over two or three times with the tremendous impetus.

The marauder had landed fortunately, and after rising stiffly from the ground, found that he had escaped with two or three slight bruises about the shoulders. But the horse was irretrievably gone; both his knees were broke and his neck was wrenched. The marauder took him by the bridle and tried to coax him to his feet, so that he might lead him from the road to prevent his carcass being an evidence of his route, but the effort was without success. The poor beast raised its head and made one fruitless motion with its broken limbs, and then sunk helpless back. The fugitive now decided promptly on his course. He drew out his knife and cut the throat of the animal, that the time of the accident might be rendered doubtful, and he then took off the saddle and the harness and carried it with him, that its ownership might not be identified. He had got a little over two miles to run to his next relay; so tying the saddle on his back with the bellyband, and taking the reins and head gear in his hand, he set out on a run to complete the rest of the distance. The feat was accomplished with considerable difficulty. His long confinement had softened his frame, and to humor his recent hurts, he found himself frequently obliged to rest. When he arrived at his ten mile rendezvous he was very much exhausted, but he refused any delay, and was satisfied with the refreshment of a single draught of spirits that was tendered from the flask of one of his henchmen. He then mounted and started on again.

By dint of faithfully performing his three ten mile heats, Murrell arrived in the gray of the morning at the cabin of his trusty friend at about two miles distance from the main road. He now found himself very stiff and sore, and dur-

ing the preparation of his meal employed himself in examining his bruises and in anointing them with spirits. His stay did not exceed an hour and a half, and the latter division of this time was spent in a sound sleep before the fire, during the final preparation of the vehicle that was to convey him further on. At seven o'clock he was roused up and took his place in the covered waggon. A soft mattress had been spread upon the bottom, a bag of bran was his pillow, and bags of meal were piled over and around him. A cross stick protected his head from pressure, and a hole in the bottom of the waggon afforded him a supply of air. Thus lodged, the marauder disposed himself to rest, and soon resumed the sleep which he had begun within the house.

About the hour of the commencement of this portion of Murrell's journey, the discovery was made in the prison that the land pirate was gone. The greatest consternation instantly prevailed, and in the first confusion of the calamity the keepers were at a loss what steps to take. Recovering from their first surprise, however, they ran out, gave the alarm and set the townspeople to work searching every barn and out house. Horses were then got out, and several pursuing parties were formed. The whole town was in commotion. The citizens flocked into the streets and debated the affair in little knots in every direction. All sorts of opinions were advanced as to the marauder's course of flight. Some conjectured that he was still burrowing in the neighborhood; some thought that he had struck North and was already many miles away and others insisted that he had gone towards the river. There were those who advised immediate pursuit and those who derided the idea of attempting to run down such a stag hound as the pirate chief, with a start in his favor of several hours.

In these debates and conflicting agitations, the adherents of the fugitive exercised their influence, but the chief of their efforts were directed to the parties which were organizing for pursuit. They thrust distracting counsel upon these circles, and by mounting with them and joining the parties, entitled themselves to respectful attention. As the squads started out, some one way and some another, one of these

emissaries went with each, but in the large expedition which took the true direction, two of the most capable of the band found places.

It is unnecessary that we should attempt to describe the results of the efforts of the pursuers. The masterly arrangements that had been previously taken to baffle and mislead them, proved effectual and the day was spent in idle courting and in idler speculations. All the scouting parties returned back at the close of the afternoon, beaten out with exertion and dispirited with failure.

While this was going on, Murrell still lay in the bottom of the vehicle in which he had taken up his lodgings that morning, comfortable in the assurance of a space between him and immediate danger of some sixty miles.

At nightfall he was across the line, but pushing onward for ten miles more, he reached a spacious cabin, where he found comfort and safe refuge.

Considerable preparation had been made at this place to receive the chief. A sumptuous table was spread, a profusion of liquors covered the board, and eight or ten trusty clansmen invited him to set down and help them celebrate his escape by a night-long revel. Murrell had but little appetite for frolic. He knew too well the value of time, to be enticed into the loss of a necessary minute, and having slept well throughout the day, he felt capable of "expressing" himself still further on that night. He therefore, acceded to their request to join them on the condition that he might remain temperate in his drink, and be allowed to set out at 12 o'clock that night. The terms were agreed upon, and after a few hours of enjoyment, the chief rose and withdrew.

Mounting his horse he took a course eastward through Tippah county, with the intention of making his way to Florence, Alabama. He had got but half a mile on his way when he was warned to stand upon his guard by the sound of horses feet approaching behind, and he turned to find one of his roistering companions following him for the purpose of insisting upon sharing his journey. Murrell made no opposition to the offer, and the two marauders jogged along together. From the nature of the country their journey was necessarily slow, and when morn-

ing dawned they had accomplished but a few miles from the starting place of the night before. The day likewise was one of tedious progress, from the necessity of taking a route to avoid the main road, and when they arrived at evening in the vicinity of Springhill, they decided that it was necessary that their beasts should have the refreshment of a full night's rest. To secure this, they decided upon entering the town and seeking entertainment at the inn.

The day after Stewart left the Choctaw country, his absence was noticed by Clanton, and communicated at once to the Glenn's. It was at once decided by these latter parties, that Stewart had set out for Madison, and that his purpose was to finish the mischief he had brought upon the band, by giving evidence against the chief at the trial. It behoved a faithful clansman therefore, to follow him at once, and endeavor to intercept this final danger. Glenn accordingly set out in hot pursuit of the young man, but with a miscalculating judgment he took the directest road, on the presumption that Stewart would depend for safety on the policy of haste. He selected the route through Lafayette and Marshall counties, while Stewart had chosen Pontotoc and Tippah.—They were therefore, wide from the danger of collision.

But Stewart was approaching a peril far greater than a meeting with Glenn, or the one he had with Aker, the special assassin of the band.—He was about crossing the track of the arch enemy himself.

He entered Springhill on the same evening as Murrell, though at a later hour, and singular enough, selected the very tavern or inn at which the robbers had put up an hour before.

Alighting at the door he inquired of the landlord if he could afford him accommodations for the night?

Receiving a reply in the affirmative he handed his bridle to the black hostler and followed him to the stable, to personally observe, according to his habit, that his horse was properly attended to and cared for. This occupied him several minutes, when having satisfied himself with the boy's arrangements he turned to leave the stable.



THE FLIGHT OF MURRELL.

"Fine horse, isn't it?" said the man of singular appearance, who with his hands in his pockets, stood up the passage way.

"Yes, a good animal," replied Stewart, contemptuously.

"You haven't seen mine, I suppose," said the man, and taking Stewart by the arm without any further ceremony he led him to the furthest stall and bidding the boy hold up the lantern, challenged his admiration for a really fine chestnut horse.

"It is indeed a fine horse, sir," said Stewart, now observing that his new acquaintance was slightly touched with drink. "Rather a better animal than mine, I should say."

"Well I don't know about that," replied the stranger, "but here's the creter that 'knocks' the field." Saying this, he took the lantern himself, and held it to the adjoining stall.

The animal thus classically alluded to was a superb black gelding, of remarkable elegance of form and coat, and displaying an extraordinary combination of the points which are most prized for speed, for strength, and for endurance. The encomiums of Stewart were sincere and were so earnestly expressed, that his new acquaintance was flattered in such high degree, that handing the lantern back, he proposed they should return to the tavern and take a drink. On entering the bar-room, Stewart observed three persons sitting near the stove whose dress and appearance betokened them to be the usual local loungers of a village tavern. This trio, with the landlord's wife who leaned upon the counter, and the landlord himself who stood before it, formed the entire of the inmates of the apartment.

"Dead heads!" said the stranger, motioning his head derisively towards the trio at the stove and winking significantly to Stewart at the same time. "Dead heads, they are! Come let's have a drink."

"Your notions suit me right well," said Stewart, adapting his language to the style of his companion. "I'm dry as a preacher."

At this moment a colored boy entered the room and made a communication to the landlord. The landlord, after receiving it, turned and informed the stranger "that his friend had gone to bed and requested to see him for a moment upstairs."

"In one moment!" said the man, and bolting his liquor hastily, he left the room wiping his mouth with his sleeve.

"What is the name of that gentleman?" said Stewart to the landlord, as the stranger disappeared.

"Well, now, I really can't tell," said the landlord, with a bland what'll-you-have sort of a smile; "I really can't tell, but I believe—" and here, the landlord overcame by the magnitude of the consideration looked towards his wife for aid.

The lady, to whom this appeal appeared familiar, took up the reply, and remarked without circumlocution, but in a respectful manner, that the stranger was a traveller and had arrived with the owner of the black horse a little after dark. The tall pale gentleman had gone to bed almost immediately on his arrival, but this one seemed to be of a more cheerful disposition and appeared to be fond of his glass and his joke.

At this moment the stranger returned. His countenance was graver than before, and he evidently bestowed on Stewart a thorough professional scrutiny as he approached him. A smile followed this examination however, and it was apparent that his mind felt satisfied that any further inquiry was unnecessary. Some idle conversation followed, and Stewart, after the exchange of another drink, retired to bed.

When he rose in the morning, he proceeded down stairs with the intention of ascertaining something more about the owners of the black and chestnut horse, but his purpose was defeated by the information that the travellers had mounted and set out at earliest dawn.

Puzzling himself therefore no more about them, he took his breakfast and continued on his journey. In due time he reached Madison without a hostile encounter, and it was then that he obtained a confirmation that the rumor which he had heard during the previous two days, that Murrell had escaped. He had refused to believe this report at the first, but now that the fact was plain, he became instantly impressed that the owner of the black horse at the Springhill inn, was the fugitive murderer and land-pirate of the west.

He communicated this opinion to his friends, and on the strength of it two trusty men secretly set out for Springhill in the hope that the trail could be taken up at that point and followed to success.

* Murrell must have been beached at this time by his imprisonment.

(To be Continued.)

CHANCE AND DESTRUCTION.—We were yesterday, says the Syracuse Star, acquainted with a distressing case of domestic affliction, which has just occurred in this village. The wife of a respectable and industrious farmer was induced to leave home in the afternoon on Monday evening, by a scamp who had succeeded at last in seducing her from her husband and children. The husband avers that since their marriage (nine years ago) not the least difficulty or ill-will has ever existed between them, nor had he the slightest cause to anticipate the painful and disgraceful occurrence until it was consummated. The woman, who has left behind her two small children, is described as being 26 years of age, fair complexion, large blue eyes, and of good height. She is known to have alighted from the cars at Albany.

The seducer, a resident of the village, and a man of family, furnished his dups with funds with which to travel, and promised to meet her at some point east, and there to marry her. He made known his villany to an intimate friend, who yesterday apprised the husband of the facts. He was arrested by the Sheriff, on a writ from Judge Pratt, and in default of bail was committed.

HORRIBLY BRUTAL.—A wealthy man here had a boy named "Rueben," almost white, whom he caused to be branded in the face with the words, "a slave for life." The man who perpetrated this act is an Englishman.—*St. Louis Gazette.*

Foreign Intelligence.

The Morals of the Aristocracy.—A Peep into Crookford's London Hell.—The widow of Crookford, an individual well known during his lifetime as the keeper of a fashionable "hell," or gaming-house in St. James' street, brought an action in the Court of Exchequer, against Lord Maidstone, to recover a sum of about £200, the amount of a debt incurred by the noble defendant for dinners, wines and other refreshments, supplied to him and a woman under his protection, residing in a street adjacent to the "Club House." The defendant pleaded that the house kept by the late Crookford, was a "common gaming house," but the Lord Chief Baron decided, that no one but members could be admitted to "play," it could not come within the definition of a common gaming house, and the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed. Lord Maidstone felt vexed with this decision, while the press generally rated him for his folly in sustaining an action in which a sum of less than a hundred pounds was at issue, thereby bringing himself and the aristocracy into disgrace and contempt.

Lord Maidstone, it seems, lost in this "hell" about sixty thousand pounds, (\$300,000) a sum sufficient to make him, or any other man, blame his own folly, and curse the hour he enrolled his name as a member of the Club. He was plucked as clean as any pigeon by his friends of the aristocracy; hence it is no wonder that he should now deplore his connexion with the aristocracy. But Lord Maidstone, when he became a member of the "hell," must have been aware of the nature of the place. He must have known the character of his noble associates—he must have known, from common report, that they principally consisted of black-legs and characterless blackguards—that their object was to fleece and plunder the young and inexperienced, and send them to their friends penniless. If, however, he was not aware of these facts, he must have been a perfect novice—a person upon whom deception might be practised by the sharper with success. If the latter supposition be a correct one, how guilty must his father have been in not providing a proper nurse to take care of and preserve him from "the path of vice which leads to destruction." We are, however, inclined to believe that Lord Maidstone was not an inexperienced young man; and that he entered the "hell" with an intention to win all he could, either at whist or hazard; but not being an adept at either, he might have lost from this cause, or he might have been opposed to packed cards and false dice. The latter supposition is the most likely, for a certain description of gentlemen are by no means nice—witness the case of Lord de Roos—in getting money even by the most dishonorable means, and Crookford's Club was never over-virtuous. It had its "ropers" and its "cappers," and a host of fashionable fellows, who played, and apparently won large sums of money, merely to entice others to do the same thing, in the certainty, however, that, if they ventured upon "play" they would be cleaned out to their utter ruin and disgrace. Hundreds of Noblemen can tell how their sons were coaxed into this den; how they played, and how they lost their money; how they brought ruin upon themselves and misery upon their families. Crookford realized a million and a half of money. His fortune was built upon the broken hearts of the young and old—upon ruined hopes and damaged character; and his wife and children possess an inheritance such as, if they have any sense of feeling, must make them blush when they cast an eye upon the pile of wealth that has been reared for them in so very questionable a manner. We have nevertheless no pity for Lord Maidstone. His wits may have become sharpened by sad experience, and he may think he is acting a noble game, when he comes publicly forward to expose Crookford's machinery for swindling. Under some circumstances, this action of nobility would have been justified; but when we find that a large portion of this debt was incurred in providing expensive dinners for his mistress, his conduct becomes excessively mean and disgusting. He might have paid for those dinners; but having lost £60,000, we suppose he thought old Crookford could afford to furnish an occasional picnic for his "lady love." Perhaps it would have been better if Mrs. Crookford had remained quiet, and by far better if Lord Maidstone had paid the money; the name of Crookford, with all its beautiful associations would then have remained quiet in the grave, and Lord Maidstone would not have been exposed as a stupid fellow.

Remarkable Development of Prisoners' Guilt.—Thomas Gardner, a little boy 7 years old, and standing three feet ten inches in height, was found guilty of having picked the pocket of a lady on Westminster-bridge, on Monday last. It appeared that, while passing over the bridge, he had had her attention attracted to three boys, of whom the prisoner was one (the other two were much older), by the sound of money falling. The prisoner picked it up and handed it to his companions, by whom a division appeared to be made. She then walked onwards, but had not proceeded more than 20 or 30 yards ere she was passed by a woman, who carried a basket on one of her arms, whilst on the other side of her, she observed the prisoner walking, evidently closely watching her. The woman's attention was principally directed to the basket, and, presently a puff of wind having blown her gown aside, the little prisoner pushed his hand into her pocket, and ere he was able to release his arm, she laid hold of him, and retained her grasp until a policeman came up, when she gave him into his custody. The boy had fast clutched in his hand which had been in her pocket, a shilling and three sixpences, all of which, of course, were at once claimed by the owner.

The learned Judge, when the jury had pronounced their verdict of guilty, said—"What could be done with this little child? It would be ruinous to him to send him to a common prison. These scenes were positively heart-rending. Was he to pass over the case of these children as though the fact of their being brought to that bar was to be regarded quite as a matter of course? Was he to change his nature, and so to steel his feelings against the claims and helpless condition of so small a creature as that now before the court? What could be done with this child? In the present session, as he had occasion to tell the grand jury on the preceding day, he had a list of twenty-four children, whose ages did not exceed 12, and there was at that moment one at the bar who was 7 years old, and not more than 3 feet 10 inches high. Was it not heart-rending that such a baby must be sent to a common jail? The father and mother, both in the utmost distress, here rushed forward, and entreated the judge to let them take the boy home.

The learned judge, as if relieved by the application, replied—"Then let the responsibility rest, as in truth it ought, upon the father of this child. There he was, not more than seven years old, a mere baby, convicted of having picked a pocket. The parents had now sought to be allowed to have their child. They should have him, and on their heads rest the responsibility; but they must also take warning, that if they did not prevent his being brought again to a criminal bar, they might rely upon it that they would never see that child again." The sentence of the court was, that the boy, be imprisoned one hour, and then delivered into the care of his father. The parents having thanked his lordship, quitted the court with countenances that betokened the removal of an overwhelming load from their minds.

The Surrender of a Murderer from Starvation.—BANTAY, Thursday.—John Murphy was murdered at a place called Lisheeds, within five miles of this town. The principal in the murder was a man named William Downing, the leader of a powerful faction in this county. Since then the police were most desirous to arrest him and others who were abettors in the crime, and though night after night they traversed hills and a large reward was offered, they did not succeed; Downing and his associates having been sheltered and protected by his adherents throughout the county. On the 12th December last, James T. Flynn, one of the parties charged, gave himself up, saying that he could not suffer hunger, and those who heretofore fed him were without food themselves. On the same day James D. Flynn surrendered, giving as his reason the inability of the people longer to assist him. On the 15th December, John McCarty, a third party charged, surrendered himself, and on the 24th, the principal, Wm. Downing, came in. He had been an athletic man, but his frame was so shattered, and his countenance so haggard, that he was not recognized until he gave his name. He said that he supposed he would be hung, but even that was preferable to the horrid death which awaited him if he remained at large any longer.

Death of a Lady in the Queen's Prison.—An inquest was held on Thursday evening in the Queen's Prison, on the body of Mrs. Ann Taylor, a respectable lady of the advanced age of eighty-seven. She had been in prison in the above named place for the previous seven years, on a charge of contumacy and contempt of the Court of Chancery, in refusing to produce a deed. The deceased was a widow of a gentleman of large estate at Poulton, near Wiltshire, and in the settlement of its affairs upon her husband's death, in 1839, had been ordered to produce a certain mortgage deed before the Court of Chancery. Through a freak of mind or from the peevishness of age, she refused, and was therefore committed summarily to the jail to end her days, amid prisoners of abandoned character.

Five years back a drunken prisoner gave her a kick, and broke her thigh, and from that time until her death, which took place on Wednesday night, she had been attended by the medical officers of the prison. The cause of death was cancer of the breast. Verdict, "Natural death." *London paper.*

The verdict should have been "murdered by the Lord Chancellor." *Eds. NAT. POLICE GAZ.*

Condign Punishment in Egypt.—On the 18th of October, a Major in the regiment of the guard of the Pacha, was shot at Alexandria, for having strangled his wife. This is the first time in Egypt, that a man has been condemned to death for a murder upon the person of his own wife. The condemned was conducted to the place of punishment on horseback, in full uniform, and in the midst of his battalion, which fired upon him.

Pirates in the Mediterranean.—From the declaration of the market, and of the season of the Mediterranean, of Leith we learn, says the London Morning Chronicle, the following particulars regarding an attack on the vessel by Greek pirates, on the Island of Tenedos, on the 11th of October last. At 8 P. M. on the 11th the watch was duly set, that duty being assigned to William Forbes, an apprentice; the captain went to bed about half-past 8, all the crew, with the exception of the watch, having previously turned in; but about 10 o'clock he was awakened by a noise on deck, on which he jumped out of bed, and called to the mate. Immediately after three men, apparently Greeks, ran down the cabin-stairs, each armed with a drawn cutlass, a brace of pistols, and a dagger. One of the pirates seized the captain by the throat, and, holding the cutlass to his breast, made signs for money. The captain endeavored to make them understand that he had none, on which he was struck twice on the face, and caused to open his chest, and turn out the contents, from which the pirates took a purse with a few sovereigns, and a variety of articles of clothing. Not satisfied with this, one of them held a pistol to the captain's head, and demanded more money, but, being satisfied that he had no more, they proceeded to ransack the cabin, and carried off the chronometer, a watch, telescope, knives, forks, &c., together with a large quantity of stores. The pirates then tied the captain and mate, with their hands behind their backs, each in his own berth; and, after having fastened the cabin-doors with a rope, they went on deck. While these proceedings were taking place in the cabin, the hatch was nailed down on the crew in the fore-castle. They were awakened about the same time as the captain by a scream from the watch, and one of the men was going on deck to see what was the matter, when he saw two cutlasses over the hatchway; he was immediately thrust back and the hatch fastened down. The crew then broke through the bulkhead into the hold, and, getting near the cabin, they asked the captain if they should break in there, but they were told not to do so, as the pirates were all well armed. After remaining on board from an hour to an hour and a half the pirates departed, and the captain and mate then managed to release each other, and went on deck, when they saw what they conceived to be the boat, with the pirates under sail, standing in shore. On going forward they found that the apprentice on the watch had been murdered, and on examining the body they found two deep wounds on the breast, and an extensive one on the back of the head. They then released the crew, and discovered that the decks had been cleared of every portable article, including sails, old canvass, and spinnakers; all the studding sail halyards, tacks, spare lines, compass, binnacle cover, all the ropes on deck, a half cask of beef, and another of pork. They had, in fact, helped themselves to almost everything, except the standing rigging. Afraid of another visit from the pirates, the Jane Innes got under weigh, and dropped down within a quarter of a mile of an American vessel that was lying close to the Tenedos. The apprentice was buried next day, and the vessel arrived at Constantinople without further mishap, except that they were put in quarantine off the Dardanelles, on account of their communication with the pirates.

Central Criminal Court.—Robt. Draper, aged 11 years, was found guilty of stealing a quantity of iron. The prisoner presented a lamentable example of juvenile destitution; he had neither stockings, shoes or shirt, being merely encased in the remains of a nondescript sort of old garment. The assistant judge said he was an unfortunate little creature, and what to do with him he did not know. Was it possible for him, or any man possessed of the common feelings of humanity to sit there, Session after Session, and to have to try unfortunate destitute children like the prisoner, without expressing indignation at the existing state of the law with reference to that class of offenders? The poor child before him had no mother, but he had a step-father, who cared as much about him as a dog. Mr. Clarkson observed, that a great deal of crime emanated from the treatment of step-fathers, for as soon as an unfortunate child became subject to a step-father or step-mother, he was starved into the street to get his living by plunder. The little prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, with hard labor.

Ruffians Waylaying Beauty.—On the 24th ultimo, Madlle. Isoline had to make her third debut, at the Lyons Theatre, France, in La Comtesse du Tonneau. In the afternoon the doors of her apartments were beset by a band of rude fellows in blouses, demanding tickets. They were told that they were none there; they must apply at the theatre. Not satisfied with this, they demanded money, which was given them to get rid of them. Madlle. Isoline proceeding down the stairs, a second band of ruffians attacked her with a like demand. In consequence of these outrages, she was behind her time at the theatre; she explained the cause to the audience; and before the rising of the curtain eight of the ruffians were taken into custody.

A Female Smuggler.—A woman was recently detected smuggling a quantity of fine cavendish tobacco from an American packet, in which she arrived at Liverpool. The tobacco had been carefully packed in a tin pan, over which a thin layer of dough was spread, which, being slightly baked, had the appearance of a loaf. In this manner she attempted to convey on shore about seventy pounds, but was detected and arrested. There is no article of foreign growth that is so difficult to smuggle into England as tobacco.

Impudent Robbery.—George Williams, aged 16, was convicted of stealing a portmanteau, the property of Matthew Rogers, on the 10th inst., from the platform of the Great Western Railway. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment at hard labor.

JOHN GLENN, THE RENNER.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Delta. From the character given of the fellow, we think it not unlikely that he may be one of the family of Glenns resident in the "Choctaw Purchase" at the time of Virgil A. Stewart's exposure of the Marrell gang, of which the Glenn family were members.

"This individual, yesterday morning, appeared before Recorder Baldwin. Glenn is quite an athletic man, with very dark hair, flat features, roddy complexion, and a sinister expression of countenance. He is a citizen of St. Joseph's Island, Aransas Bay, Texas, and is well known there as a very dangerous man. When the U. S. Army was stationed at Corpus Christi, Glenn came to reside there. Capt. Charles Shipman, of this city, was then in command of schooner Rosella, and had deposited in the house of Messrs. Wm. Mann & Co. a trunk containing the sum of \$7,800. Glenn broke into the room, stole the trunk and secreted it. Not being able to manage the whole of the money, he abstracted about \$1,900 and hid the balance, which was afterwards recovered by Capt. Crossman, the U. S. Quartermaster at Corpus Christi. Glenn was tried before three justices of the peace, sentenced to receive five hundred lashes and be delivered over to the authorities of Texas. Gen. Taylor said he ought to receive fifty lashes a day until the whole of the money was recovered; but the sentence of the civil authorities was carried into execution, after which Glenn was placed in the guard house. When the army was about leaving, the citizens, fearing Glenn, in revenge, might set fire to the town, requested that he might be taken away. Captain Shipman accordingly paid his passage on the schooner Gen. Worth, bound to this port, but just as he was about getting him into a boat, Glenn broke through the picket guard, escaped into the chaparral, and made his way to Matamoros. He fought in the Mexican ranks against us at the memorable bombardment of Fort Brown. He has been in Matamoros ever since, but was sent to this city by Col. Clarke, the military commandant there. At the Brazos he was placed on board the U. S. steamer Edith, as a prisoner, but when that vessel arrived at the levee here, he managed to make his escape, and on Thursday last was recognized by Mr. Clarke, who caused him to be arrested."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

STRANGE CASES OF ELOPEMENT AND CRIM. CON.—A FIGHTING WOMAN.—A few days since a man by the name of Bates, eloped from Covington with a Mrs. —, and came to this city. Bates left a very neat little wife and six children! one of them sick and going blind. The woman left a husband and seven children, one lying at the point of death. The eloping parties came to this city, and as man and wife hunted a house. The found one to their liking on Lynn street, near Catherine, and took possession. Here they set up on their own responsibility, having left all their little responsibilities in Kentucky.

Yesterday the man who had lost his wife and the woman who had lost her husband, heard of the runaways, and, together, pursued them to this city. They made known their grievous be- reavements to the city police, and Wm. Vance, Peter Early, John Shields and Samuel Colby, determined to bring the runaways to justice, espoused the cause of the pursuers, and with them proceeded to Lynn street. Mrs. Bates went ahead, and got her husband out of the house, and while talking to him in the street, the officers named came up and took him prisoner. Early and Shields conducted him to Esquire Brook's office, and he was bound over for examination to-day. Vance and Colby then attempted to enter the house to arrest the guilty woman, but found the door barred and the windows fastened, the woman defying them, or the law! One of the officers, however, succeeded in entering the back window of the house, but was met with a brickbat in the head. Recovering he found himself grappled and blows falling in his face with such power as to leave their imprint most certainly discernable. She fought both officers to such an extent, with clubs, brick-bats and fists, that they had their hands full to take her! They had a cart at the door, ready to convey the wanton to a magistrate's office, but before getting in she swooned on the pavement.

In this situation (which was affected) she was put into the cart, which had proceeded a square or so, when she suddenly came to—jumped out, at a bound, and seized Colby, one of the officers, in a grapple. The struggle lasted for some moments, when both came to the ground, the enraged woman holding her enemy fast, to the infinite amusement of a large concourse of citizens. The cartman left! He was not to be found when the fight, which the woman had all on her side, was over. She finally agreed to walk to Esquire Brook's office, and was, like her paramour, held for trial to-day. This case is truly narrated, and, taken all in all, is a disgraceful and sickening affair. That two persons of the age of these, both with large families, should have eloped and acted as they have, cannot be accounted for in the promptings of our philosophy.

CAN IT BE POSSIBLE.—Rev. Mr. Phillips tells of a scene he recently witnessed in the wealthy city of Boston. "In a miserable hovel which he entered, he found a man lying dead, with some of his family drunk about him. In the same room with the corpse, a couple were being married—the bridegroom wearing the very clothes which the dead man had just cast off—and everything was going on merrily as though it was a very jovial time."

A PERJURER SLOPED.—A reward of \$400 is offered in the Quincy Whig, Ill., for the apprehension of Alonzo Pate, who was sentenced by the Supreme Court of Illinois, to nine years imprisonment in the penitentiary, on a conviction of perjury. He gave bail in \$3,000 and sloped.

A CLERICAL IMPOSTER.—The Galena Gazette gives a lengthened description of the course and operations of an imposter, who for some months has been roving from town to town in the northern part of the state of Illinois, and Michigan and Iowa, under the assumed character of a minister of the Union Secession Church of Scotland. He goes generally by the name of Patterson, though he has also assumed the name of Barry and Smith. Though rather shabbily dressed, it appears that he has succeeded in inspiring confidence, and has preached in various village churches, baptized children, and joined couples in marriage.

He never makes a long stay in a place, however, and in leaving, always decamps suddenly, and always to the loss of those who had been most officious to do him service.

Some of his villainies appear to have been performed out of a sheer spirit of roguery. In leaving Pleasant Green for Belvidere, he assumed the name of a gentleman named Geo. Smith, who had lent him a suit of clothes, and stopping at a tavern on the road, he told the landlord that he was about to be married on the following Wednesday, and directed him to prepare an elegant dinner for fifteen or twenty persons on the occasion. Having given this mischievous order he rode on to Roscoe. The landlord prepared the bridal feast at the appointed time, but the viands spoiled; and indignant at the treatment, he on the Saturday following, wrote the following note to Pleasant Green:

MR. SMITH:—

Sir,—I have been very much disappointed in your not fulfilling the agreement you made last week at my house, with me. I went to the expense and prepared a dinner for at least twenty persons, which you said would certainly be here to take dinner. The turkeys and chickens, and all the fine fixings were ready by 12 o'clock, on Wednesday last, the day you set to be here.—I waited till evening, concluding you would then come. Next day I called on the Rev. Mr. Knight—I found you had not spoken to him on the subject you conversed with me about when here. Now, sir, I am at a loss, and want an explanation. I presume you will have the goodness to call soon and arrange the whole matter satisfactorily, and you will much oblige yours, &c.

This note of course fell into the hands of the real Mr. Smith, and occasioned no small degree of surprise.

From Belvidere, the imposter has been traced to Roscoe; next to Cat-Fish Mills; next at Blue Mound; next at Dodgeville, and to other places in Iowa and Michigan. He is still afloat in the north-western country, and from the fact that in all the places he has appeared in, he has represented himself as a preacher, we think he may be caught. With the view of aiding this result we subjoin the following description of his person.

Patterson is about 5 feet 11 inches in height, dark complexion, though somewhat sun burnt; his eyes thought to be blue; very fluent in speech, with a slight Scotch accent.

He wore a dark blue overcoat, quite short, a broadcloth dress coat, black cloth vest with black velvet collar, black pants, rather short, and strapped down with long narrow leather straps, with black hat and black satin stock.

THE BONNEY CASE.—We extract the following letter from the Rock Island Whig, (Iowa) and are glad to find that it sustains our impressions of Bonney's complete innocence of the charges brought against him. We have a letter from a correspondent of our own on the same subject in this day's paper, but we do not think that it presents any substantial reason for a different conclusion.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 29th, 1846.

Tuesday, 11 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sir:—The jury have just come in with a verdict of NOT GUILTY, in the Bonney case. The case came on yesterday morning. The prosecution was conducted by T. L. Gregg, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, assisted by a Mr. Kinney, of Iowa, and the defence by Messrs. Logan and Lamborn, of Springfield, Joseph Knox, Esq., of Rock Island, and Judge Thomas of Chicago.

The charge of making counterfeit money was testified to by Dr. A. B. Williams, (upon whose testimony the bill was found by the Grand Jury), and in part sustained by the notorious Haight and some others of Iowa. But so well satisfied were the jury, (as I have just been informed by one of them), that it was a conspiracy gotten up by Haight and Williams, and attempted to be sustained by downright perjury, that ten of the jury wished to discharge Bonney without leaving their seats, two of them wished some instructions from the Court before rendering their verdict. But two speeches were made for the defence, and those by Messrs. Knox and Logan. They literally flayed Williams and Haight alive. Haight, with a brazen face, confronted them as they dissected him, and laid bare his motives and schemes of villany, and if they failed to satisfy him that he is the Prince of Knaves, they certainly proved it most conclusively to the jury and audience.

As for Williams he stood a confessed perjured villain upon the stand. The trial took a wide range: the murder of Davenport, the execution of Longs and Young, and the ways and means used by Bonney to arrest the murderer, were gone into, and I rejoice that it was, for people from different parts of the State have in part heard the true history of a transaction for which the people of Rock Island have been so much slandered. I do not believe there were ten persons present but were satisfied that Haight and Williams fixed their clutches upon Bonney because he was instrumental in bringing to justice their confederates in crime.

WESTERN HORSE THIEVES.—A gang of horse thieves has been discovered in Iowa, in the counties opposite Hancock, and some thirty of them have been arrested. The jails are filled, and some have been sent to Fort Madison.

ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE—DISGRACEFUL DISCLOSURE.—We find the following extraordinary development of guilt in an Alabama paper.

A circumstance of a most heinous character took place on board of the steamboat Selma, on her recent trip down the river.

A Rev. Mr. J. D. Lee, who has been a resident of Autauga county for some time past, and who has performed many pastoral duties in the neighborhood adjoining our city, came on the boat at Gardner's Landing, with two ladies under his charge, and some twenty-five or thirty negroes, which he said, were going to Louisiana. About midnight on the 24th ult., one of the officers of the boat heard a noise on the lower deck, aft of the boat, and on approaching the spot where the sound was heard, he saw a new-born child lying on the floor. It was bruised but still living. It was given into the charge of a negro woman, to be carefully nursed till morning. Measures were then taken to ascertain who was its mother.

The Selma had some one hundred and forty cabin passengers on board, among whom were several married and maiden ladies. They, of course, were eager to trace this atrocious act to its author. The captain, too, very wisely gave out that on his arrival here, he would have every one on board detained, until the matter could be investigated.

Suspicion of something wrong had been excited on the passage, by the evident discomposure of the Rev. Mr. J. D. Lee, who embarked with a couple of ladies at Gardner's Landing, in Autauga county. Upon him and his companions, the passengers fixed as the guilty parties—although none of them was absent from the breakfast table. On being taxed with the crime, the Reverend gentleman, with tears in his eyes, acknowledged it, and confessed that Miss Reddy was its mother; that the child had been born on the night of the 24th, and that to hide the shame of the wretched mother, they had sought to drown it in the river. It seems that this Miss Reddy was a daughter of his (Lee's) sister, and had been living in his house from childhood.—The culprits arrived in Mobile as the lake boat was leaving for New-Orleans, and the unnatural mother took her bruised offspring with her, and thus bore away the evidence necessary to the conviction of herself and her still more infamous seducer.

ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—A very pretty, modest looking girl, named Mary Ann Murray, says the Pittsburg Journal of the 13th, came to the Police office and made complaint before his Honor yesterday, against a young man for an outrageous attempt upon her person. She resisted him, however, successfully, although she was greatly agitated, and shed tears all the time she was making her statement. She is about 16 years of age, and of very prepossessing appearance. The assault was made upon her on Monday night, the young man tearing her away from her sister, a married woman, in whose company she was walking. Several other persons besides the principal offender, were engaged in the affair, but the young girl fought so stoutly, that the Watchmen came to her rescue before they could succeed in their hateful purpose. A warrant was issued for the young man's arrest. She had been employed as a servant girl in his father's house. We suppress names for the present, until further facts can be elicited. The young man belongs to one of the most respectable families in the city.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—We have received from Capt. Wiley, says the Montreal Herald, the active and intelligent Superintendent of Police, a table showing the number of offenders apprehended by the Montreal City Police from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1846. The total number of offences within the twelve months is 4,376. The great majority, however, are of a light character. It says little, however, for the sobriety of our population, to learn that 1,342 men, 347 females and 14 boys have, during the year, been found drunk in the street, and that 33 men, 155 women, and 4 boys have been apprehended for drunken and disorderly conduct. To such causes we suppose we may in great part attribute the large number of breaches of the peace which figure in the list, and which are men 213, women 24, boys 38.—The vagrants also form a large item; there have been apprehended of them during the year men 373, females 297, boys 117. Of the graver offences, the list is as follows:—Murders (all in the month of July) 3; infanticides 2; forgery 5; rape 1; cutting and maiming 2; arson 1; passing counterfeit money 14.

A SWINDLER.—We have received, says the Cincinnati Gazette, of February 4th, a letter from New York, describing a swindler, who is making Cincinnati the theatre of his present operations. He is "a short thick person, light complexion, light hair, a snub nose, and a head as round as a bullet. He has more cool impudence, more bold audacity, and is perhaps the greatest liar and rascal in this country. For the last year he has, I believe, devoted most of his energies to the copper stock business, and is doubtless open for any rascality that may offer. He is well known to the police of Philadelphia and managed to 'do' them a little during their acquaintance. He is also known at Louisville, New Orleans, and Texas. He talks boastfully of his connections, and of his intimacy with different great men in the Eastern States, is very plausible and insinuating, and well calculated to deceive."

This notice may put people on their guard.—The name of this rogue is John F. Cowan.—Eds. N. P. Gazette.

AN IMPOSTER IN THE WEST.—A man calling his name Patterson, recently stopped in a village in Illinois and announced himself as a preacher, and the people were about engaging him for a year. When Sunday came, being in rather a shabby plight, he borrowed a new suit of his host, preached a sermon and made off with the borrowed suit.

ADULTERY, AND MURDER OF A HUSBAND.—It is rumored in town, that Mr. Dowden, a Baptist clergyman, living in Spencer county, Ky., was mortally wounded one night last week, by his own wife! The circumstances attending the outrageous affair, according to the rumor, is, that from several causes Mr. D. had been led to suspect the fidelity and chastity of his wife. He started off as his wife supposed on a preaching tour of a week or more; but he returned the next night, lighted a candle and went into his bed room, where he found a man in bed with Mrs. Dowden. Mrs. D. immediately jumped out of bed, went to a bureau, and got from a drawer a large butcher knife, with which she stabbed her husband three times in the stomach and bowels—wounding him mortally. He made not the least resistance—apparently determined to let her who had so basely betrayed his honor, and destroyed his peace, also rid him of life.—Shelby News.

MURDER.—A most revolting murder was committed in the lower part of this District, on Friday last, by Wm. Gaffney on the body of one of his male slaves. Gaffney, has since absconded. This is his second offence, and we trust he may be arrested, and made to suffer the penalty of the law.—Columb. Chronicle.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The Chattahoochee Gazette, in Georgia, states that a negro convicted of manslaughter, was branded on the right cheek with the letter M, and received thirty lashes—a punishment much more light than a freeman would receive at the north.

We suppose that the slain man was a serf. Had he been a freeman the case would have been murder.

REWARD FOR MURDERERS.—The Governor of Missouri has offered a reward of \$250 for five of the murderers of Shirley Tisdale. It appears from this proclamation that the murder was committed in Dade county, on the 23d of September last; and that Benjamin Hall, William H. Sprowles, Choice H. Kerby, Haynes Gaunt, Edwin Hendrick, Joseph C. Hall, Patrick Hall, and Whitefield C. Lessors, were indicted for the murder at a subsequent term of the Circuit Court. Of this number five made their escape, and for them the reward is offered, or fifty dollars for each of them. The murderers are thus described and the community should be on the look out for their apprehension:

Benjamin Hall is about forty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, rather slender, is of a dark complexion with black hair and beard. He took a negro boy with him, who would weigh about 145 pounds.

William Sprowles is twenty-eight or thirty years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, tolerably well made; his complexion, hair and eyes are dark, and curly hair; weight about one hundred and fifty pounds.

Choice H. Kerby is twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, is five feet seven or eight inches high, weighs about 135 pounds, fair complexion, fair hair, and is rather quick spoken; stammers slightly.

Haynes Gaunt is about nineteen years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, is five feet ten or eleven inches high, and is rather good looking.

Edwin Hendrick is about twenty-three years of age, weighs about 145 pounds, is five feet ten or eleven inches high, dark complexion, very slovenly, and laughs excessively.

CONVICT LABOR IN OHIO.—It appears by the report of the Attorney General of Ohio, that over 400 of the convicts in the Prison of that State are employed by contractors for their labor—200 by one contractor at 32 cents per day, on the manufacture of saddle-trees, harness, coach and harness plating, plating generally, locks and shovels; 100 by another employer, at the same rate, on the manufacture of carpeting, coverlets, rugs, and preparing wool for the same; 75 by a third employer, at 25 and 40 cts. a day, employed at tailoring; and 60 by a fourth employer, on the manufacture of window frames, pulleys, &c. Part of these contracts are renewable indefinitely, at the option of the individuals so long as the practice of hiring out the labor of convicts is continued, and these contracts provide that on renewal of contract the price to be paid for labor shall not exceed the average price paid by other contractors. From the above it will be seen that the labor of convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary is brought in direct competition with the labor of worthy mechanics, and must depress those branches in which the convicts are employed, as the wages paid are such that no worthy mechanic can compete with and support his family. It is no wonder that complaints are loud against the system. It should be abandoned and that forever.

VERDICT FOR SLANDER.—A verdict of \$400 has just been rendered in the Common Pleas Court at Worcester, in favor of the Rev. Mr. Tatem, of Brookfield, and against a Mr. Adams of the same town, on an action for slander.—The slander consisted in accusing the plaintiff (the clergyman) of improper conduct towards young ladies of a former congregation in Rhode Island.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.—The Governor of Louisiana issued his proclamation on Saturday last offered \$500 for the arrest of the murderer of Claude Martin.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—The Montreal Herald announces the arrest, at Cornwall, of Chas. P. Dwyer, who lately defrauded the New York and Boston Merchants of large amounts. When arrested Dwyer and his wife had hired out as servants to a gentleman at Cornwall.

THE GEMBLING CASE IN BALTIMORE.—The jury in the case of Robert Perry, Wm. James, Geo. James and Wm. Campbell, charged with a conspiracy to defraud, by unfair play, Isaac H. Jones, of \$10,000, came into the Baltimore City Court, on Monday, with a verdict of guilty. The Court ordered the warden to take the parties into custody, which was done.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"U. S."—Persons accused of offences against the laws of the United States, government are entitled to a copy of the indictment—a list of the jury and the names of the witnesses to prove the indictment. In our State Courts the latter privilege is not granted.

"Public Officers."—The civil and military officers of England are required to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's supper, and to make a declaration against transubstantiation, before they enter upon the duties of office.

"Widow."—The communication relative to an Englishman named "Wilson" is anonymous—we must have a real name with residence to insure its publication.

"Justice."—The trial of the infamous receiver of stolen goods—Patrick McQuade—will be found under the usual head of Court of General Sessions. It is to be hoped, for the sake of justice, that he will receive the full sentence of the law and be tried on all the indictments against him.

"P. B."—The rogues charged with robbing the German emigrants at Albany, have long since been disposed of. One died in Prison of delirium tremens and the other was tried and sentenced to Sing Sing.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1847.

ABOMINATIONS.—THE GRAND JURY.—It has become a notorious fact, that of all classes of felonies, the commission of unnatural crimes and felonious abominations are the most prevalent, and it is equally notorious that no offenders of this description are convicted—nay even prosecuted for conviction. While these offences are so dangerous to youth, and so destructive to their lives as well as their morals, this impunity has occasioned considerable speculation, though the forbidding nature of the subject has discouraged its public canvass.

The problem has been partially solved however, by the action of the Grand Jury of December term. A case was presented to that body, made up from the testimony taken on examination before a careful magistrate, charging Richard H. Tittle, Port Warden, of the Ninth Ward, with abominations of the vilest and most detestable character. Two of the witnesses were boys who were brought unwillingly to the Police Office to testify to a participation in the offence charged, and two more were gentlemen, who testified that they watched the accused and one of the former parties on a certain occasion, and caught them in the commission of the crime. The boy fled, but they seized the man, and rebuked him on the spot. The names of these two witnesses are Peter H. Coon, and J. Allaire, both well known as reputable members of society. On the face of the papers the testimony against the accused was positive and without evasion, obscurity or relief. These papers were sent in to the Grand Jury of December term, which body, to the surprise of all who had made themselves acquainted with the allegations of the affidavits and the character of the testimony, ignored the bill.

Many speculations were had as to the cause of this result. Some ascribed it to an extraordinary exercise of church influence upon the Grand Jury to smother up the infamy of a sinning member, and some attributed the defeat of the bill to counter testimony in evidence of a conspiracy; but we are assured that whatever may have been the degree and weight of these offsets, the main moving cause to the discharge, was the meretricious reason "that the publicity given to the offence by an open trial, would do more injury to public morals than the conviction of the offender would do for the cause of public justice."

If this was the pretended motive which induced the Grand Jury to ignore the bill, (and it would seem to be so from the fact of their not having indicted the complaining side for conspiracy), they have violated their oaths, have transcended their powers and assumed an authority superior to the Legislature of the State, by setting aside the law to indulge their own notions of expediency. They have, besides, practised a deception on the community and flanked their hypocrisy with a false defence. There was no danger of public morals receiving the slightest wound from the publication of the details of the case, for no press would have felt disposed to have given them publicity.

As the matter stands, a great outrage has been committed, either in the release of a monster whose liberty is forfeit to the state, or in the impunity allowed to men, who are capable of a most infernal and detestable conspiracy against an innocent citizen.

Either way, we protest against the assumptions, omissions, and caprices of the secret, tyrannous, irresponsible and partial body called the Grand Jury, and we shall expect to see the District Attorney secure a proper presentation of the offence which lies involved in the mysteries of this case, to a public and a just tribunal.

We know none of the parties to the case, but we speak for Justice.

JACK SHEPARD AND JOE BLUESKIN.—We have given an account, in a previous number of the depredations of a gang of juvenile burglars in Philadelphia, who appear to have embraced crime as a romantic adventure, and who glory in arousing public attention to their exploits.—The two most prominent of this singular banditti have assumed the names of "Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin," and for the purpose of challenging public admiration for their daring, are in the habit of leaving their assumed signatures in chalk, on some portion of the premises they rob. A succession of burglarious depredations, in various parts of the city, identified as the work of the same hands by the familiar and insulting chalk marks left behind, at length aroused public attention to the highest pitch, and one citizen, a dentist whose premises had been rifled by the gang, set himself industriously to work to ferret out the perpetrators. He succeeded in a few days in making two arrests, and as a portion of his property was found in possession of one of the young rascals, the police, the citizens and the press, declared that "Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin," had been caught. The boys whose names were Edward Cullen and Alfred Bamber, were consigned to prison, and public anxiety subsided. Three days had not elapsed, however, before a burglary was committed on the store of a Mr. Bond in Washington street, in which, on the side of the flour-bin, the insulting characters again appeared; "Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin—compare the writing!" There were indeed the veritable signatures, and the public were forced to forego their felicitations, and the press their assurances, that the city was safe. The excitement occasioned by this affair, led to another arrest, and as the latter captive was reported to have admitted his guilt, and to have recognised the two first boys as a portion of the gang, tranquility resumed its reign. The papers declared that the actual "Jack Shephard," had been caught at last. But alas, for human calculation—the dwelling house of Mr. Peter McMahon, in Lombard street, was burglariously "cracked" a few nights afterwards, and after being stripped of considerable valuable property, was left with the old inscription; "Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin—compare the writing!" copied with an epithet so vile, that the papers refused to transmit it to their readers. "Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin," are therefore evidently still uncaught, and the good people of Philadelphia are at their wits ends to know how to catch them. In our opinion, the young rogues now in prison, are members of a numerous gang who perform these depredations, and that the principal character—the one who uses the chalk, has not yet been taken captive. A confederacy of this description called the "Shippen street Gang," existed in Philadelphia some twenty years ago, and out of it graduated some of the most desperate and experienced thieves now in existence. George Howell, the celebrated pick-pocket, now in the Eastern Penitentiary, was one of this gang. We hope the police of Philadelphia will succeed in breaking up the Jack Shephard and Joe Blueskin party, and save the country from a crop of graduates like those of the old Shippen street confederacy.

PATRICK MCQUADE THE RECEIVER.—This wretch, whose career for years past, in this city, has been daily, and we might almost say hourly, stained with crime, has at last been convicted of receiving stolen goods on one of the many indictments found against him. The judges of the Court of Sessions should extend no mercy to this man, as his incarceration for life would not atone for the offences he has committed as a receiver of stolen goods. Many of the thieves now in this city, and in our prisons, can date their first step in crime from his inducements to purchase their stolen property, and his imprisonment will be followed by a partial decrease of the many thefts that daily occur throughout our extensive city. He has heretofore, although often tried and several times convicted, escaped with little or no punishment, and he should now be made to answer for all the indictments pending over his head. Let the court remember, that if there were no receivers we should have few or no thieves.

STRANGE APPOINTMENT.—The mayor of this city has detailed a policeman of the Second Ward, named Patrick W. McDonald, to act in the capacity of a physician to inquire into the character of the illness of those members of Police who report themselves as unfit for duty. If the object is to detect those who "aham Abram" or play "old soldier," it is well enough—but we should recommend the extension of the principle so as to include one of the policemen as a lawyer to advise certain members of that body as to their legal duties and responsibilities.

SENTENCE OF A SWINDLER.—The celebrated swindler Spencer, has been sentenced to a year's hard labor in the Massachusetts State Prison.

THE BOSTON ROBBERY.—Owing to the false accounts given in the Boston papers of the causes which led to the arrest of the three men now held in custody in this city, on suspicion of being the robbers of Currier & Trotti's jewelry store, we were induced last week to express an opinion that the right parties had not been arrested, and requested the Boston authorities to make their examination brief, that the officers of New-York and other cities should not remain idle in the premises, on the supposition that the robbers were already caught. Our opinion was predicated on the false premises of others, and we are therefore only accountable for the rationale of our hypothesis. The true story having been elicited on examination, and some private information having been put in our possession, we are satisfied that the three rogues now in custody on the charge of the above burglary are the real perpetrators.

We stated in our article already alluded to, that Boston had undoubtedly been indebted to some of the New-York gangs for this depredation, and that, as well as every material part of our opinion, has turned out to be correct. The two fellows spoken of as Charles Morton, and Wm. Brown, are none other than the notorious Charley Cooper and Bill Henderson, alias Black Bill, the associates and confederates of Jew Mike, Andy Morrison, Billy Fish, Jack Roach, &c., whose permanent head quarters are maintained at a den in Cherry street, well known to our police. The third man of the captive trio we have not had described to us, but we should be obliged to any officer, and more so to any Boston paper who will publish his personal description. There was a fourth offender in this crime, who probably did the main work of the burglary, as the two characters we have named are rather more famous for picking pockets than for opening safes. This man is described to us as being about 30 years of age, about six feet high, with light blue or grey eyes, light hair and sandy whiskers. He is yet uncaught, though measures have been taken to snap him up as soon as he shows himself.

It is to be regretted that the arrest of the trio now in custody, should have been so precipitately made and so clumsily managed. Had the rogues been carefully watched for two or three days, they might have been traced to the property, or evidence might have been obtained against them, which would have ensured their conviction.

Now the evidence, though rationally strong, is legally very slight, and there is much doubt if the rogues will be convicted, and more if the property will be regained.

SENTENCE OF VANTINE, THE PHILADELPHIA RECEIVER.—John L. Vantine, the rich jeweller, who has for years been a receiver for the most notorious thieves of the country, and who was detected in possession of the proceeds of a robbery committed by Dave Devos and others, has been tried and convicted in Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia.

On Saturday last he was called up for sentence, and after being rebuked by the Judge for that sordid love of gain which had entailed disgrace upon his family and brought infamy on the close of a miserable life, he was condemned to three years' solitary confinement at hard labor in the Eastern Penitentiary—his estate to be chargeable with the costs of the prosecution. This specimen of justice triumphing over wealth is refreshing to the mind. In the removal of this man from Philadelphia, and expulsion of the still more nefarious rogue Pat McQuade from New-York, the prospects of the old thieves have received quite a check.

ATTEMPT TO PARDON PAT. MCQUADE.—We are informed that a movement is on foot to obtain a pardon for McQuade, the notorious receiver of stolen goods who was convicted last week in the Sessions. The Governor is hereby warned against this infamous movement. McQuade is the most extensive receiver in the city. He has been indicted time and again for his offences but has escaped till now, by delivering up his victims as an offset for his escape. There are now over a dozen men in the state prison whose stolen goods were deposited at McQuade's den, and who were betrayed by him as a compromise for himself.

Years have been spent in endeavoring to bring this wealthy villain to justice, and it is to be hoped that Governor Young will not suffer himself to be deceived, by interested emissaries, into an act which will arouse the indignation of every honest member of the community.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT.—Joseph H. Bayard (negro), who killed his wife Clarissa, at Centerville, Washington county, Pa., a few days ago, was arrested on the morning of the 5th, by a constable of Allegheny city, and committed to prison. The particulars of the crime will be found in another column.

ADULTERY AND MURDER.—ANOTHER MRS. MYERS.—A letter was received in Pittsburg on the 12th, from Franklin, Pa., giving the particulars of a dreadful affair which recently occurred near that town. A criminal intimacy had existed between a Mrs. Myers and a man named Parker; and in order to rid themselves of all curb upon the association, they determined on the removal of the husband of the woman. The unfortunate man was poisoned; and after his death certain circumstances were developed which induced a suspicion that all was not right, and on investigation, the fact that the deceased died from poison was discovered. Mrs. Myers was immediately taken into custody; but Parker has not yet been arrested.

This horrible affair is doubtless but a counterpart of what was contemplated by Mrs. Myers of Alta Vista. She appears to have been endeavoring throughout her letters to inflame Hoyt to the destruction of her husband, and had the affair not ended as it did, she would doubtless have removed the hateful obstacle to the full possession of her paramour, by the poisoning of the former with her own hand. This, however, affords no palliation for the murder of Hoyt, which was brutal, cowardly and base.—We hope this last Mrs. Myers may get her deserts.

DESCRIPTION OF A COUNTERFEITER.—The young man who was arrested in Boston some days since for passing counterfeit 5's on the Nashua (N. H.) Bank is thus described in the Boston Traveller:

"He is about 19 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, has a plump, round face, carries his head a little on one side, wears a cloth cap, grey mixed overcoat, a silk purple and green checked vest, snuff colored coat, and wears about his neck a red muffler."

We have not learned what disposition has been made of his case, but if he escapes, the above description will put the public and the police upon their guard against him. If the papers of the country would follow the rule of giving a good description of every prominent offender, they would render great service to the criminal departments of the country. It leads to his recognition by others who have suffered from his depredations, and very often acquaints the police of neighboring cities of the whereabouts of some notorious fugitive. The chances of a rogue's escape are thus very much diminished.

ANOTHER CLERICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ENGLAND.—SERIOUS CHARGES MADE BY ONE CLERGYMAN AGAINST ANOTHER.—Charges of the most serious character have recently been made against the Reverend Nathaniel Culver, of Boston by the Rev. C. W. Denison, of the same place. The charges were publicly promulgated some weeks since, but Mr. Culver having sought no opportunity to vindicate himself, Mr. Denison invited a meeting of gentlemen of various denominations to consider the charges, and to make a report of their opinion thereon. A meeting was accordingly held at the Bethel in Deacon street on the 2d inst., which after a due examination of all the proofs, made the following report.

"REPORT OF MEETING OF INQUIRY.—Agreeable to appointment, a meeting of the friends of Rev. C. W. Denison was held at the Bethel in Deacon street, February 2d, 1847.

Several affidavits, regularly sworn to before Justice of the Peace, were read, and several statements were made before the meeting, of a very serious nature, by individuals present. Letters were read from several gentlemen, including baptist Clergymen, expressing their interest in the meeting.

A resolution was passed as follows: Resolved, That the affidavits read to this meeting, and submitted, are sufficient to substantiate, in the mind of this meeting, all the charges made against Elder Nathaniel Culver, by the Rev. C. W. Denison, but as other evidence can be obtained, it was thought proper that no further action should be taken, until the other affidavits could be obtained, which would be done as soon as possible.

A Committee of two gentlemen was chosen to assist Rev. C. W. Denison in obtaining further evidence in the case.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. Published by order of the meeting of inquiry. J. POND MOORE, Secretary of the Meeting."

This presents rather a cloudy horizon for Mr. Culver, but it is impossible to form a fair opinion on ex-parte testimony, however strong it may appear. We suppose we shall soon see the line of battle drawn out on the other side.

THE GRAND JURY ON ADVERTISING.—The Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk, Mass., have presented as nuisances the papers who publish Madame Restell's advertisements.

A PARRICIDE.—A man named Philip Deitz has been indicted in New Orleans for shooting his mother with intent to kill.

New Counterfeits.

EXCHANGE BANK, Lockport.—3's, vig. two females and a portrait; human head between the signatures, instead of an eagle as in the genuine.

COLUMBIA Bk. & BRIDGE Co., Columbia.—3's, new issue, an attempted fac-simile of the genuine; letter A. April 7, 1845; the signature of S. Shock, cashier is engraved; vignette; very coarse; also the medallion head very poorly engraved.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK, Ogdensburg.—3's, letter B, G. Hanford, register, and the signing badly done. Pay H. Clay, which reads H. Clay.

LOOK OUT.—Beware of all notes purporting to be on the "Commercial Bank of Millington," or the "White Haven and Lausanne Turnpike Co." They are worthless, and yet they are repeatedly offered to our store keepers.

NASHUA BANK, N. H.—Calvin Gibbs, of Sutton, and Archelus Flyer, of Burke, have been arrested at Wells River, Vt., for passing counterfeit \$5 notes on the Nashua Bank, N. H. Flyer, it appears, furnished the bills for Burke, who informed against him. Flyer however, is now at large, having furnished bail which was accepted by the Justice who held the examination.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Five dollar notes on the Dayton, Ohio, Bank have been detected in Cincinnati. The engraving is bad, especially the face of Henry Clay. The signature of the President is not correct, but that of the Cashier tolerably so. The paper is miserable, oily and flimsy, without body, which, of itself, is sufficient to guard people from imposition.

PLAINFIELD BANK.—Nothing official has been yet from the Receivers of this Bank. The notes are bought at 40 cents on the dollar.

LEHIGH COUNTY BANK.—This concern has followed the Plainfield. The legislature of Pennsylvania have repealed its charter. Its notes are selling at 40 cents on the dollar.

ANOTHER "CASE."—A bill to repeal the charter of the Mechanics' Bank at Paterson was introduced in the New Jersey Legislature on Wednesday, and passed to a second reading.

BANK OF SMYRNA.—Officer Baker, of the 6th Ward arrested James Madison Lowe, on a charge of passing a \$3 counterfeit bank bill, purporting to be on the Bank of Smyrna, Delaware. The accused passed the note on Mr. Michael Rorden, No. 47 Bayard street, on the 6th inst. for a glass of liquor, and had since escaped the eye of the police until last night. The man is already indicted by the grand jury for passing counterfeit money, and, upon his arrest last night his bail surrendered him into the custody of the officer. Justice Drinker committed the prisoner for trial.

Deserters Caught.

FRAUD BY DESERTERS.—Two young men by the names of James O'Neil and Peter McMahon, were brought before Judge Edmonds on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by their friends, they having enlisted in the United States army a few days since, and were placed on Governor's Island. Their friends made affidavit that they were both minors, and they were then discharged; but the Judge deeming the enlistment to be a fraud, committed them both for trial on a charge of obtaining the bounty and clothing by false representations. This is the first case of this nature that has occurred, and we understand the Judge intends to commit all minors who come before him under the like circumstances.

CAUGHT.—Four deserters were arrested this week in the neighborhood of this city and delivered on Governor's Island. The parties arresting received \$120.

BOSTONIANS LOOK OUT!—That sneaking pick-pocket Mike Sullivan, left this city on Wednesday afternoon, in company with Tom Henry, recently pardoned from Sing Sing, for Boston. Sullivan is an Englishman, 5 feet 9 inches high, 35 years old, a little freckled, dark eyes and hair, and dark sandy whiskers. He was genteelly dressed with a snuff colored overcoat. The New Police of Boston should be on the look out for these rogues.

RAPE BY A NEGRO.—A young orphan girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, named Sarah Jane Allen, who had been living a short time in the family of Mr. Price, in Saratoga st., Baltimore, was sent a short distance from home on an errand, on Friday evening last, about half past 6 o'clock. In returning, not being well acquainted with the streets in that neighborhood, she lost her way. Meeting a negro man, named Horace Wright, who, we understand, has been in the penitentiary heretofore, she inquired of him the way to her home.

After asking her several questions, and ascertaining that she was a stranger to the neighborhood, he told her to follow him, and he would take her to Saratoga street; instead, however, of taking her in that direction, he led her to an unfrequented spot back of Josephine street, where he knocked her down, bruising her terribly over the eye, and cutting her severely on the back of the head, and commenced efforts to violate her person. Upon her recovering from the stunning effects of the blow, she attempted to call for assistance, when the fiend grasped her by the throat, choking her so as to again produce insensibility; when she again recovered he took her some little distance, when seeing two white men passing, she called for assistance, and the scoundrel fled.

She was taken to the office of Dr. Giger, who dressed her wounds and gave her every attention her situation required. The Doctor considers her injuries of a very serious character. Officers Fuller and Brashers succeeded in arresting the villain yesterday morning. The unfortunate victim is confined to her bed by the injuries received. It is not ascertained whether the wretch succeed in effecting his diabolical purpose.

City Items.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named William Conway was arrested and brought before Justice Ketcham, charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Jacob Duryea, of No. 313 Cherry street, under the following circumstances:—In July last, Conway called upon Mr. Duryea and informed him that he was captain of the canal boat Gibraltar, then lying at Whitehall, just arrived from Buffalo—that the boat had lumber on board for Mr. D., and that he wanted five dollars to pay for towing the boat in to the dock. It being customary to advance money in such cases, the money was paid, and the next day Mr. D. went down to take a survey of his lumber. He found the boat Gibraltar, but no Conway was Captain, nor was there any lumber. The fellow was not seen nor heard of until yesterday, when he was arrested and locked up for examination.

CHILD STEALING.—Catherine Myers and an unknown woman were arrested for stealing a female child seven years old, for what purpose did not appear.

A NEW DEVICE.—Several pickpockets belonging to a certain well-known gang, have been in the habit recently of dressing themselves in overalls, round jackets, and the other apparel of laboring men, to hang about the railroad depots and steamboat landings, to take advantage of unwary travellers who would thus be thrown off their guard in relation to their true character. The disguise was supposed to be sufficient also to evade the suspicion of the inexperienced M.P.s. A couple of these fellows thus attired were observed a few days ago in and about the crowd at the Post Office, disguised as porters who were waiting for their parcels. Officer Field of the First Ward had his attention attracted to their movements, and bestowing on them an unusual share of his attention, soon gave them a hint to quit that vicinity. They were traced down Cedar street, where they were met by Andy Morrison the celebrated pickpocket, and after the exchange of a word, sloped, each his own way.

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST CONWAY.—Another charge of false pretences was preferred yesterday against William Conway, by Mr. Wm. Dennistown, No. 551 Water-st. It appears that Conway, a short time since, called upon Mr. Dennistown, and stated that he had a cargo of staves consigned to him, shipped by E. H. Dutton of Buffalo, and were then on a canal boat lying at Whitehall, and asked Mr. D. to let him have on account \$7, to pay a portion of the freight—the story being a very plausible one, Mr. D. handed him a \$10 bill, and that was the last he saw of Conway until he saw him in prison. The story of the cargo of staves, as the reader may well suppose, was all humbug—done merely to obtain money. Justice Ketcham committed him in full for trial on this latter charge.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.—Officer Bloom arrested a young man named William H. Chambers, on several charges of obtaining money by false representations of being in the employ of Mr. Landon, proprietor of Congress Hall, Albany.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—Officer Burley of Lower Police Office, arrested two men by names of Ebenezer W. Dunham and Michael Trappie, Jr., on a warrant issued by Justice Drinker, wherein they stand charged with conspiring together to defraud the creditors of Dunham. It appears that Dunham kept a boot and shoe store, No. 134 Sixth Avenue, and his stock of goods was estimated at about \$800; but he was largely indebted to Bishop & Co., also Mr. Knapp and Mr. Wilks, who held his notes for goods purchased. Dunham's salesman, Walter Roe, made an affidavit that the police office, setting forth that his employer (Dunham) stated to him that he intended to sign over his property to defraud his creditors; and on last Thursday morning he made a sham sale of the property to his brother-in-law, Michael Trappie, Jr., of Brooklyn; he also made a sham delivery and a sham contract, by which Dunham was to act as an agent for Trappie in the business. Trappie then left the premises, he not having been before to the store, nor has he been since that arrangement. Dunham then told Roe that everything was fixed, and none of his creditors could get anything. Upon this statement of facts, the magistrate issued a warrant, and the parties were both held to bail in \$300, to answer at court.

TEUCH CASE.—John Brown, Eliza Green, and Jane Kelsey were arrested on a charge of stealing \$80 from Wm. Steele of 178 Reade street, while under the influence of liquor, at the house of Brown, 48 Anthony street. The accused were locked up to answer.

ANOTHER DEN DISTURBED.—A den of prostitutes occupying house 46 Grand street, on Thursday night were disturbed by the officers of the 9th Ward, and six of the inmates taken to the station house and locked up. The neighbors opposite having long been annoyed by the riotous proceedings and indecent conduct of these abandoned wretches, finding themselves unable to endure it any longer, they made complaint and had them arrested.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Constable Joseph, of the 4th ward, arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Justice Drinker, Mrs. Elzora A. Robinson, keeper of a sailor boarding house, on No. 319 Water st., on a charge of stealing \$35 from a boarder, by the name of William Rhodes. It appears that Rhodes placed in the hands of Mrs. Robinson, in January last, a purse containing \$60, for safe keeping. Rhodes, after a few days, requested the return of the money; and upon counting the same, he ascertained that \$35 had been extracted; consequently, upon this statement of facts, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, and Justice Drinker held her to bail in \$600 to answer.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Officer Inness of the Fourteenth Ward arrested on Saturday afternoon a notorious lady pickpocket, by the name of Margaret O'Connor, who has been prowling about the Bowery, and especially at the show windows of Mr. Miller, picture framer in the above thoroughfare, where she has, within the past few months, committed a number of depredations. Margaret generally confines her operations to her own sex, and was caught yesterday with her hand in the pocket of a Mrs. Webster, while the twain were looking at the prints in Mrs. Miller's window. She was sent to the Police Court, Essex Market.

FRAUDULENT ROGUES.—Officers Vass and Tillotson of the 17 Ward, arrested on Saturday night at half past seven o'clock two men by the names of Edwin Velsor and Wm. Dix, on complaint of Loyd W. Wells, of 117 Second Avenue, and Timothy Ensign of 113 Second Avenue, for obtaining money from various citizens, on a subscription paper purporting to be for the relief of a destitute carman, who had lost his horse. According to the paper they had raised some \$30 by the operation, and \$21 of it was found upon their persons, the remainder being probably absorbed in expenses. They made their calls generally about dusk, and have been speculating in this way for some days. A short time since these same individuals made a raise of quite a sum in 6th, 7th, and 8th streets, by a similar device—pretending that the money was to be used for the purpose of burying a poor woman! They were sent to the Jefferson Market Police Court.

ARREST OF A HORSE THIEF.—Officer Meyers and Constable Ryerson of Paterson, N. J., arrested a man called John Springsteen, on a charge of stealing two horses, valued at \$300, the property of Cornelius Wamaker, residing in Rockland County, N. Y. The rascal was pursued to Newark, N. J., where it was ascertained that the accused had traded one of the horses for another horse, getting \$30 to boot, and from there to this city, where his future progress was stopped by the above officers. The thief was conveyed back to Rockland county for trial.

RE-ENTERING THE TELEGRAPH.—A colored man named George Treaster was arrested by officers Sheridan and McDonald of the 4th Ward, on suspicion of having broken into the Telegraph office at Jersey City, and stolen \$100 in money. A bag with combs, and boxes with hooks and eyes was found upon him.

KILLED HIMSELF.—A young Englishman, aged 39, whose name was Edward Holles, committed suicide by taking laudanum, at the Robin Hood House, No. 160 Leonard street, where he took lodgings for the purpose. He had been a bar keeper at the Brown Jug in Hudson street, and kept a woman at Bloomingdale, who proving unfaithful, the little intellect he had was upset.

MANKLAUGHTER.—The coroner was called to hold an inquest at the Fourth Ward Station House, on the body of Edward Donover, aged 32 years, a native of Ireland. Verdict, that the deceased came to his death by injuries inflicted by Cornelius Mahony. The following are the circumstances of the case: On Tuesday last Mahony was at the house of Donover, and both being in a state of intoxication, a quarrel ensued, when Mahony knocked Donover down, fell upon him, and struck him two or three times with his fist, and then left the house. Donover shortly after followed him for the purpose of obtaining a police officer, but soon returned, threw himself upon his bed, and requested his wife to be called, saying that he was "done for," and complaining of much pain. A physician was immediately sent for, who prescribed for him, and continued to attend him, but without any relief. Donover died on Friday night. On a post mortem examination, severe injuries were found about the abdomen and lungs. Mahony has since been arrested and committed to prison.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Judge Edmonds, and Aldermen Benson and Compton.

MORRIS.
The cause of the People vs. Joseph C. Ashley, indicted for forgery, was called on yesterday morning, but neither himself or his counsel, appeared; his bail were then called on, and not appearing to answer, their recognizances were forfeited.

Ashley appeared in Court on Tuesday, and the trial was set down for Thursday morning. It will present some wonderful features.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Scott, and Aids Brady and Walker. John McKeon, Esq., District Attorney.

WEDNESDAY.
Verdict in the case of William Bell.—In the case of William Bell, tried for receiving stolen property, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

THURSDAY.
Constructive Larceny, or Mock Auction Fraud.—

Henry B. Swift, the former proprietor of an auction shop in Chatham street, was called to trial, for having a gentleman by the name of Joseph A. Emerson, out of a \$20 bill on the 24th of March, last, under the following circumstances, as testified to by the complainant, on the part of the people. I went to the auction store of Swift, in Chatham street, on the 24th of March last; there were various articles on the counter for sale; Swift was selling them at the time, and crying sixteen cents apiece; after a few moments, a man who was standing in the store, asked how many pieces there were; Swift said that he must raise \$10 on them, and that 16 cents each would not come to that amount; there were three or four men in the shop at the time; one of them took his pencil and made a calculation what the articles would come to, which was \$10 08; the man then told me what they amounted to; I told him that if he could get them for that amount I would take them, and they were knocked down to me; it was agreed between us that I should take one half of the articles and he the other; the goods were then taken into the back room; Swift said that he must have his \$10 before the goods were touched; I told Swift that the man then present had agreed to pay half of the amount, and he accordingly handed Swift \$5; Swift then asked me for the balance of \$5; I then turned to the man who had promised to join me in the purchase, to pay for them, and I would get a bill changed and refund him the \$5; Swift then asked me if I had not got a \$5 bill with me; I told him that I had not; he then appeared to be very angry, and asked me what kind of a bill I had; I told him that it was a \$20 bill; he replied that he could change it for me himself; I handed it to him; he said that he did not like its appearance, and would send his clerk out with it for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was good; when the clerk returned he said it was worthless, and that if I did not get him some other money, he would have me arrested for passing bad money; I told him that he could not frighten me in that way; I then went with Swift (who kept possession of the bill,) to a broker's office, where the bill was pronounced to be good; we then returned to Swift's store, where Swift asked me to give him \$40 more; I then told him that I wanted my \$20 bill back, as I wished to have nothing more to do with him, but he refused to let me have it, or the articles I had purchased; I therefore made a complaint at the police office against Swift. The jury, without leaving their seats, rendered a verdict of "Guilty," and the Court sentenced Swift to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the term of two months.

Plea of Guilty.—Catherine McKee, indicted for stealing \$40, the property of a Mr. McLaughlin, on being arraigned, entered a plea of guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of two years and one month.

Andrew Ellis and Antoine Williams, indicted for having burglariously entered the store of John Moffat, No. 24 Catharine street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of clothing, also severally pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to be imprisoned at Sing Sing, for 3 years and 6 months.

Grand Larceny.—A young German, named Charles Cristman, was then called to trial, on a charge of having stolen \$74 worth of property, belonging to Philip Gerhart, on the 31st of December last. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court sent him to Sing Sing, for the term of 2 years and 1 month.

FRIDAY.

Trial for Receiving Stolen Goods.—Patrick McQuade was put on his trial for receiving stolen goods, with a knowledge that they were stolen. For the prosecution, John W. Remington deposed, that while prosecuting at the Commercial House, 76 Courtlandt st., on the 30th of March last, his cloak (blue cloth) was stolen from the hall; that he subsequently saw it in a carriage, then in charge of a policeman. The cloak on being here shown to the witness identified the same as his property.

Officer Spicer of the 9th Ward, deposed that he searched the premises of McQuade, 32 1-2 Catharine street, and found a large quantity of stolen goods and clothing. That the goods shown to witness were the same. Witness had several conversations with the accused in relation to the goods found in the store of the latter, in the course of which conversations, the accused inquired whether the goods or portions of them had been identified; and that if any of them were claimed by the owners they might take them, as he did not wish to have any trouble about them. He also stated on one occasion that if I would see the owners of the goods and get the matter settled with them, he would pay me well for it. Witness told McQuade that he had no control over the matter.

Robert S. Martin deposed that he was a policeman in December, 1845 and January '46, and at that time

searched the premises of McQuade for a chest of tea; witness found the tea and other stolen property there. While there on that occasion a colored man came into McQuade's store to sell a piece of cloth. The cloth proved to have been stolen.

SENTENCE.—William Carden pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, and was sentenced by the court to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for six months.

Conviction of Patrick McQuade.—The trial of Patrick McQuade, for receiving stolen goods, was brought to a close on Saturday afternoon, and resulted in the jury finding the accused guilty, whereupon his counsel, James I. Brady, Esq., moved the court to suspend judgment to allow time to prepare a bill of exceptions. McQuade was then committed to prison to await the sentence of the Court. On the rendition of the verdict the prisoner swooned, and was restored with much difficulty.

MORRIS.

Trial for Forgery.—At the opening of the court this morning a young man named Walter S. Chrysler, was called to trial on a charge of having on the 26th of September last, forged the name of C. H. Moran, of Claverack, Columbia county, as an acceptance to an order drawn on the Bank of Kinderhook, for the sum of \$2,500. The prosecution proved that the accused took the order in question to Mr. J. M. Wardwell, merchant, Cedar-st., represented that the acceptor of the order was an attorney and counsellor, in affluent circumstances; that upon the strength of these representations, Mr. Wardwell advanced the accused a sum of money on the order; that about the time it became due, the accused wrote to Mr. Wardwell admitting his guilt in forging the name of Mr. Moran. Also, that he subsequently confessed that there was no such person in Claverack as Moran.

TUESDAY.

Trial of Walter S. Chrysler, continued.—Mr. Wardwell, on being examined, deposed that Chrysler came to him with the order on the Kinderhook Bank, purporting to have been accepted by C. H. Moran, of Claverack, Columbia county, for \$2,500, and stated that he was personally acquainted with Mr. Moran, who, he said, was a wealthy attorney; on this representation the witness advanced the prisoner \$164; when the notes became due, prisoner wrote a letter to witness acknowledging that the order in question was a forgery; at the same time apologizing for the forgery, and requesting time to meet the payment of it; subsequently he stated there was no such person in Claverack as C. H. Moran.

The next witness, on the part of the prosecution, was Mr. Sheffer, who testified as follows:—That after Chrysler was released from custody, he came to deponent's office, and told him that he, the witness, was perfectly green in police matters, as they were managed at the Tombs,—that he had got out on bail with a very trifling expenditure,—that Mr. Russell had managed the business for him, in the following manner. He, Chrysler, was taken out of the Tombs into a public house known as the Ivy Green, and there met Justice Osborne, Mr. Cockeair, and Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell, after some conversation with the parties, divided \$40 between himself, (Russell,) Justice Osborne and Mr. Cockeair, which \$40 Chrysler had furnished to Russell for the purpose, and that, through these means, Justice Osborne then and there in the Ivy Green, admitted him to bail, taking Mr. Cockeair as bail.

Justice Osborne was then called on and testified that so far as his action in the premises was concerned, he had never overstepped the bounds of his duty; Chrysler, to his knowledge, had never been taken to the Ivy Green; he never met him there; the bail was taken, in the usual form, in the police office at the Tombs; and also, that he never received a single cent from Mr. Russell, or any one else, for admitting Chrysler to bail, or for any transaction connected with the prisoner; he also testified to several other points, which tended to show that Mr. Sheffer was mistaken in some particulars apart from the story of Chrysler.

Mr. Cockeair was then sworn, and deposed that, immediately after Chrysler was locked up on the charge of forgery, Sheffer came to him and asked deponent to become bail for the prisoner; that on hearing that the charge against the prisoner was forgery, he utterly declined to meddle in the matter at all; but that on a subsequent day Sheffer stated to deponent that the affair would not amount to a forgery, but that at most, it could only be made a case of false pretence; that it would be compromised with Mr. Wardwell who, as he stated, was one of the parties to the transaction, which was originated for the purpose of getting some \$3000 worth of goods belonging to Mr. Wardwell out of the Custom House, and that he, Sheffer, had in his possession funds to settle the whole transaction; he further stated that, in consequence of these representations made to him by Sheffer, he did consent to become bail for Chrysler, and, accordingly went before Justice Osborne, in the Police Court, and justified in the required amount; that the business did not take place at the Ivy Green, but in the Police Court, as above stated, and that after Chrysler was released from custody, Mr. Russell gave him fifteen dollars; the witness also further deposed, that so soon as he heard, much to his surprise, that Chrysler was indicted for forgery, he instantly took means to have him arrested, and that he was taken in custody and delivered to the keeper of the city prison; that he had no knowledge whatever of Justice Osborne's receiving any money at all in this business, and that he should not probably have bailed the prisoner if he had not supposed the matter would have been settled between the parties.

Mr. Russell afterwards took the stand, and corroborated the statements of the two previous witnesses, so far as his action was concerned. He stated that he never paid anything to Justice Osborne on Chrysler's account, and that he as counsel for Chrysler merely made Mr. Cockeair a present of the \$16, because he had aided his client in being released from close confinement.

There was considerable other testimony adduced, during which the keeper of the city prison was examined, as was also one of the clerks of police, but nothing was shown tending to fix any impropriety of conduct on the Justice or counsel.

The testimony here closed, and the counsel on both sides summed up. The jury, after an absence of some five minutes, found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Burglary.—James McMartin was next called upon to answer a charge of burglary, preferred against him and a man named Henry Hagan, by Mr. G. C. Scott, of No. 146 Broadway, for having entered into and stolen from his store a quantity of clothes, clothing, &c., on the night of the 19th of November last.

WEDNESDAY.

Trial for Burglary continued.—The trial of James McMartin, implicated with Henry Hagan for burglary, 3d degree, in breaking into the Merchant Tailor store of G. C. Scott, 146 Broadway, on the night of the 19th of November last, and stealing coats, vestings, cloths, &c., worth \$206, was resumed this morning. J. Graham, Esq. opened the case very ably for defence and called the witnesses for defendant's exculpation. The defendant proved the possession of a previous excellent character by Mr. John Sandek of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, where the defendant was raised; and by Messrs. C. W. Freeman, Sidney Chamberlain, J. W. Vandever, B. W. Sammons, L. M. Arnold and others, formerly of the above place, and now residing here; all of whom spoke of the accused in the highest possible terms, and said his associations were all of the highest respectability. Before the trial was concluded, the court adjourned.

MURDERS.

Barrenness Murder.—On Saturday morning last, the 26th ult., a most inhuman murder was committed near Fulton, in Clarendon Co., of this District, by a man of the name of Reuben Stark. While his wife was preparing breakfast, Stark went into the yard, got an axe, and, coming into the house, struck her and her two children on the back of the head with it, causing them to fall insensible. He then consummated his horrible design by cutting their throats with a razor. A servant girl, whom he pursued with the same intent, escaped and fled. After killing his wife and children, he attempted to kill himself by cutting his throat; but only succeeded in inflicting a dangerous wound, being prevented from completing his attempt. On Sunday afternoon he was brought to that place, and confined in the district jail. He will probably recover from his wound.

In murdering his wife, Stark destroyed the existence of a being, which, though it had not yet seen the light, in the eye of the law, is considered as having an existence.

We are informed that Stark, at the time of murdering his family, was under the influence of delirium tremens; and that for some time previous to the act, he had frequently threatened the life of his wife.

ANOTHER VICKSBURG TRAGEDY.—On the afternoon of the 26th of Jan., Mr. Winn and another man, both residents of Vicksburg, were in a coffee house. Mr. W. ordered a white boy to do something for his master. A Mr. Finny, who was there, considering this insulting to the boy, spoke and said he did not know that white persons had masters in this country; at which Mr. W. became angry, and abused Mr. F. Mr. F. said he could whip Mr. W. if he would take off his coat. Mr. W. said he would mark him for that. As soon as night set in, Mr. W. and this other man went from coffee house to coffee house, inquiring for Mr. F. and at length they found him in one. This man approached Mr. F. and asked him if that was F. to which he replied it was. He, without any other ceremony, struck him a blow with a club over the head that brought him to the floor. He continued to repeat his blows for some time. Finney, however, arose—staggered back and drew out a pistol and fired at him. Mr. W. then drew a pistol (a revolver) and shot F. three times—once in the arm once just below the left nipple, and once in the right side. Mr. F. fell and expired immediately. The murderers made their escape.

AN ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—The Charleston News of Monday, the 8th inst., relates the following melancholy incident of the attempted murder of a woman by her brother.

A Mrs. Stratton, the wife of the Fifth Major of the Palmetto regiment, had been left by her husband at the powder magazine on Charleston Neck. Her brother, a young man about twenty-two years of age, named Edmund Tirrell, who has been for some years the orderly sergeant at the magazine, had a trifling dispute on Saturday afternoon with his sister, while he was in a state of intoxication. He threatened to shoot her, and going into the house took up a musket loaded with twenty odd buckshot, and coming out in the yard fired at his sister who was standing in the piazza, in the second story. Several of the shot were arrested by the railing of the piazza, but six of them reached the body of Mrs. Stratton. Tirrell afterwards deposited his gun in the house, and attempted to make his escape into the marsh, where he was caught and committed on Saturday evening to the jail, under the warrant of Magistrate Bonnetreau. Mrs. Stratton was supposed, to be in imminent danger.

MURDER IN STAFFORD, CONN.—A drunken negro called at the house of a Mr. West, in Stafford Springs, on Monday, and made disturbance. Mr. W. turned him out of doors. He caught up an axe at the door and struck Mr. W. on the forehead, cleaving his nose down, and breaking the skull between the eyes. The surgeon declared it to be a fatal case.

The negro has been examined and bound over to the County Court for trial.

MURDER OF A NEGRO WOMAN.—Information has reached us of a murder recently committed on the plantation of Mr. I. J. Mikel, Edisto Island, by a negro man named Abey on the person of his wife Sukey. Abey deliberately choked her to death with part of a clothes' line which he had cut for the fell purpose. He was tried by a Court of Free Holders on the Island and convicted upon the evidence of his own daughter, who was present at the murder, and sentenced to be hung on Friday the 19th inst., at the Club House on Edisto. Abey is owned by Mr. Mikel.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.—A colored man named Byard, living in the vicinity of Centerville, Washington county, Penn., created a great excitement among his immediate neighbors, on Monday, fortnight, by a statement, that having been out chopping wood during the morning, and returning to the house for his breakfast, found his wife, (with whom he lived alone, and to whom he had been married about seven months) dead in bed.

During Monday night, a colored man watching with the corpse, in company with the husband, discovered blood on the finger of the latter, who in answer to an enquiry as to the cause, stated that he had cut it with the axe; but on being further asked how it happened that he had cut it on both sides of the finger, he replied, after some hesitation, that his wife had bit it! whereupon he left the house, being then about 12 o'clock, and has not since been heard from, tho' a warrant for his arrest was immediately issued by a magistrate in the town, and several persons despatched in pursuit. On Tuesday an inquest was held, and a post mortem examination made. The marks of internal violence were sufficiently strong to leave no doubt that the woman came to her death by the hands of her husband.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 2 } Washington, Jan. 8, 1847.

1. The following act of Congress, changing the term of enlistment, and providing a bounty for recruits, is published for the information and guidance of the officers of the army:

"An act to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army."

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen of the present military establishment, shall be 'during the war,' or five years, at the option of the recruit, unless sooner discharged."

"Sec 2. And be it further enacted. That there shall be allowed and paid to every able-bodied man who shall be duly enlisted to serve in the artillery or infantry, for the term of five years or during the war, a bounty of twelve dollars; but the payment of six dollars of the said bounty shall be deferred until the recruit shall have joined for duty the regiment in which he is to serve."

II. The general superintendent of the recruiting service will give prompt and all necessary instructions to the recruiting officers, who will immediately publish this general order, with the table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws annexed, three times in two newspapers in the vicinity of their respective rendezvous.

III. The term of service hereafter will be, "during the war with Mexico, or for five years, at the option of the recruit. The blanks now in use will answer for five years' men, by writing on the back of the enlistment, in due form, the required receipt for the advanced bounty; and they will also suffice for the new term until new blanks can be printed, by substituting the words "during the war," in the hand-writing of the recruiting officer, for the words "five years," as printed in the prescribed oath of allegiance."

IV. Company commanders will add two columns to the muster rolls, and muster and pay rolls now in use, to show the payments on account of "bounty." In the first column will be charged the advanced bounty paid to the soldier at the time of enlistment; in the second, the retained bounty due him, and which is to be paid after joining for duty the regiment in which he is to serve. Recruiting officers will add similar columns to the blank muster rolls, muster and pay rolls, and muster and descriptive rolls, &c., respectively, furnished for the recruiting service.

V. The term of service having been changed from five years to during the war with Mexico, and a bounty of twelve dollars allowed, it is expected that the rank and file of the army will be filled in a short time, with due exertion and activity on the part of the recruiting officers, who will explain fully to the recruit before he enlists, the condition upon which he enters the service.

VI. Whenever recruiting stations prove unsuccessful, they must be abandoned and new ones established; and if any officer fail to get recruits at more than one station, he shall be relieved and ordered by the superintendent to join his regiment.

VII. More than ordinary attention must be paid to the tactical instructions of recruits by all officers and commanders from the moment of enlistment at the rendezvous, until sent to join their regiments. To this point the attention of commanders of depots and posts is specially directed.—See No. 728, Army Regulations.

VIII. The garrison of Fort Columbus having been withdrawn for service in the field, that post has been turned over exclusively for the recruiting service as a depot of instruction. Colonel CRANE, of the 1st regiment of artillery, the general superintendent, will give special attention to this subject, and see that the recruits be comfortably quartered and well instructed during the short time they may be retained on Governor's Island.

By ORDER: R. JONES, Adj't General.

UNITED STATES ARMY.

RECRUITING SERVICE.—Wanted for the United States Army, able bodied men, between the ages of 18 and 35 years, being above 5 feet 3 inches high, of good character, and of respectable standing among their fellow-citizens. None need apply to enter the service, but those who are determined to serve the period of their enlistment, honestly and faithfully, "during the war" with Mexico, or for the term of five years.

Table of established rates of pay agreeably to existing laws.

GRADE.	Pay of artillery and infantry soldiers, and of dragoons and riflemen when serving on foot.	Pay of dragoons and rifle men, when mounted.
	Pay pr. month	Pay pr. mo.
To the Sergeant Major, Quartermaster Sergeant, Chief Musician, and Chief Bugler, each.	\$17	\$17
To the 1st Sergeant of a Company.	16	16
Ordinance Sergeant,	13	13
All other Sergeants, each	12	12
Corporals,	9	10
Buglers,	8	9
Musicians,	8	—
Farmers and Blacksmiths	11	11
Artificers,	11	—
Privates,	7	8

A bounty of twelve dollars will be paid to each recruit enlisted for the Artillery or Infantry arm.

Besides the monthly pay, as above stated, one ration per day is allowed every soldier, which is amply sufficient for subsistence; also a large supply of comfortable and genteel clothing. Good quarters and fuel are at all times furnished; and every attention will be paid to making those men who may enlist and are determined to serve their country in good faith, comfortable and contented with their situation. The best medical attendance is always provided for the sick soldier; and no deduction of pay is made during the period he is unable to perform his duty. Should the soldier be disabled in the line of his duty, the laws provide a pension for him.

By the above it is seen that the pay and allowances are respectable, and that, with prudence and economy, the monthly pay of the soldier may be laid up—as every thing requisite for his comfort and convenience is furnished by the Government, including sugar and coffee. The prudent soldier, therefore may readily save from \$420 to \$1030 during his enlistment of five years; and at the expiration of the term he can, if he chooses, purchase a small farm in any of the western States, and there settle himself comfortably, on his own land, for the rest of his life.

The sum of two dollars will be paid to any citizen, non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall bring to the rendezvous an able bodied recruit, who shall be regularly enlisted.

R. A. LUTHER,

1st Lieutenant 2d Art'y.

Recruiting Officer.

RECRUITING RENDEZVOUS—115 Cedar street, 35 Bowery, 567 Grand street, and 130 Sixteenth st. January 13, 1847.

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1847.

THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

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From every quarter of the Union, we have received the most flattering support from subscribers, and the highest commendations upon the character of the Journal, and the benefits derived from its perusal. As one of our correspondents observes, "It would be indeed surprising, that a work of such value should not be appreciated and patronized by every Practising Physician who takes any interest in the progress of his Profession." It is, we have undoubted reason to believe, the received opinion of all who have investigated the work, that it furnishes a Monthly Report of the Course of Medical Opinion and Practice in Europe, such as can from no other single source, be obtained.

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I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,
43 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

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Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

J. M. MOORE,
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H. F. Pulling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; P. E. Elmendorf, M.D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 16, 1846.

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S. C. PRESTON, M.D.
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In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any hanges of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATESVILLE, N. C., Sept. 28d, 1845.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—

Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give any thing to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual.—She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acrimonious humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken.—In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater quantity of honest tea. Bonnet tea, taken hot, and enough off, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

OF MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUP-

pose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, Consumption, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THEIR CURE altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hrnover street, Boston, and corner of Lighthouse and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office, 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han; sell, 160 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green wick and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st. Jas. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 609 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 194 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 5 Market street; R. Danison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INSOLVENT FROM HIS DEBTS, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 16th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Rensselaer, Counsellor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

ELIXIR OF LIFE,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indigestion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Pallid, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming gray; falling off; genital debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhoea or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

435 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st.

All letters addressed to M. RODIN, M.D., post paid will be attended to.

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the boasted power of all medicines, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and learned, we say that it can be cured. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Denelow's daughter was afflicted 6 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dover-st.; Joseph McDougal, 9 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, M. Y. Custom House; S. Kelly, 26 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKee, 20 years, Yorkville; Miss E. Crane, 12 years, 112 Hammerly-st.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office. Prices per box with full directions, \$5, \$17 and \$24. Sent to any part of the United States. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
Principal office, 184 Grand street, N.Y.

n14

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these non-peril safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder). All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

\$20 6m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,
76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York,
and 96 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE." The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their day of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York
P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable a sight through Great Britain and Ireland.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

CAUTION TO JEWELLERS AND PAWN BROKERS—STOLEN—A heavy Gold Seal Ring, set with a dark green blood stone. The crest engraved on it is a Stag crouching under a holly bush (or tree). Motto—REVIRESCO. My name is engraved on free. Offered for sale, stop it, and give notice to
Feb 2w WM. MAXWELL, 41 Wall street.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
600	John Beaghan	4th inf. G	24	gray	sandy	fair	5 7 1/2	Ireland	labourer	July 8, 1844, Pittsburg	Nov. 3, 1845, Monterey	
601	John A. Myers	" G	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 10 1/2	Germany	carpenter	Jan. 8, 1845, Newport	Nov. 7, 1845, "	
602	James Hill	" G	25	dark	dark	dark	5 9 1/2	England	butcher	Aug. 29, 1844, Schenectady	Nov. 13, 1845, "	
603	John Sheehan	" G	26	blue	light	fair	5 4 1/2	Ireland	laborer	June 13, 1845, Detroit	Nov. 13, 1845, "	
604	Richard Parker	" K	25	gray	dark	fair	5 4 1/2	Dublin, Ireland	dyer	July 1, 1845, Newport	Nov. 8, 1845, "	
605	Michael Fitzgerald	4th reg. E	23	gray	dark	fair	5 9	Cork, Ireland	laborer	May 10, 1845, "	Nov. 9, 1845, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
606	Patrick Antion	" "	23	blue	brown	fair	5 10 1/2	Longmerry, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 26, 1845, Albany	Nov. 13, 1845, "	
607	Harrison Kannev	" "	26	brown	dark	sordid	5 9 1/2	Berkley Co., Va.	tailor	June 5, 1845, Newport, Ky.	Nov. 27, 1845, "	
608	John Kingsley	4th art. D	25	blue	dark	sallow	5 7	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	May 31, 1845, Frederick, Md.	Nov. 14, 1845, Rinconada, Mex.	
609	Thomas Welch	rec't 2d art. 21	blue	sandy	fair	5 8	Longford, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 25, 1845, N. York	Jan. 6, 1847, Ft. Columbus		His nose is awry and somewhat flattened; has a down-cast look.
610	Henry Waldenmeier	7th inf. 21	gray	light	fair	5 11	Wirttemberg, Germany	laborer	Dec. 25, 1845, N. Orleans	Dec. 26, 1845, N. Orleans		
611	Thomas Walton	recruit 26	hazel	light	fair	5 6	Manchester, England	susp'ndermkr	May 13, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 4, 1846, Philadelphia		Second desertion; left with heavy chains upon his legs.
612	Patrick Garmon	4th inf. E	25	hazel	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Georgetown, D. C.	laborer	Nov. 7, 1845, "	Nov. 25, 1845, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
613	Samuel McCann	" E	25	blue	light	fair	5 7 1/2	Ireland	laborer	May 7, 1845, Pittsburg	Nov. 18, 1845, "	
614	Peter Neil	" E	25	gray	sandy	sordid	5 7	Ireland	soldier	Nov. 4, 1845, Corpus Christi	Nov. 18, 1845, "	
615	Charles Williams	" E	24	gray	brown	dark	5 5	Stockbridge, Vt.	shoemaker	M'ch 17, 1846, Boston	Nov. 23, 1845, "	
616	Kerr Delany	" D	25	light	red	sordid	5 6	Tipperary, Ireland	soldier	Aug. 13, 1845, N. Orleans	Nov. 14, 1845, Monterey, Mex.	
617	Joseph F. Devereaux	" D	25	hazel	brwn	light	5 6	Marblehead, Mass.	engraver	M'ch 7, 1846, Boston	Nov. 6, 1845, "	
618	Thomas Fraser	" D	25	blue	light	ruddy	5 10	Liverpool, England	soldier	Feb. 8, 1845, Corpus Christi	Nov. 14, 1845, "	
619	John Ferguson	" I	21	blue	sandy	dark	5 9 1/2	Ireland	laborer	Nov. 4, 1844, Pittsburg	Nov. 6, 1845, near Monterey	
620	Daniel Lester	1st art. I	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 9	Lyme, Conn.	soldier	Feb. 18, 1845, Jefferson b'ks	Nov. 9, 1845, "	
621	J. W. Fritledge	" A	24	hazel	dark	light	5 6 1/2	Rutland, Vt.	machinist	Nov. 14, 1845, Boston	Dec. 3, 1845, Brason Island, Tex.	Escaped from confinement.
622	Thomas Stead	" A	23	hazel	lt brown	fair	5 8	Yorkshire, England	laborer	April 21, 1845, Bangor, Me.	Dec. 3, 1845, "	3d deser. from Comp'y "A."
623	Charles Hanton	" A	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 9	Albany, N. Y.	laborer	Mar 26, 1845, Boston	Dec. 7, 1845, "	Has an impediment in his speech; escaped from confinement; supposed to be of Irish origin.
624	Richard Jones	recruit 24	blue	brown	brwn	fair	5 10	Cork, Ireland	farmer	Dec. 31, 1845, N. York	Jan. 2, 1847, N. York	
625	Walter Irvine	2d art. K	24	gray	brown	ruddy	5 9	Lancaster, Pa.	farmer	Jan. 10, 1845, "	March 25, 1845, Frankford ars'l	
626	John McLean	" "	24	blue	light	fair	5 6	Lanarkshire, Scotland	cottonspinner	Jan. 30, 1845, Frankford ars'l	April 14, 1845, "	
627	Wm. Wellington	" "	24	gray	light	fair	5 7 1/2	Reading, Pa.	farmer	May 8, 1845, "	May 16, 1845, "	
628	John M. Gardner	" "	21	blue	sandy	light	5 7	Morristown, N. Y.	musician	April 18, 1844, N. York	June 3, 1845, "	
629	James D. Whitaker	" "	21	blue	dark	dark	5 6 1/2	Bucks, Pa.	farmer	Jan. 29, 1845, Frankford ars'l	Aug. 25, 1845, "	
630	James McGuire	" "	26	gray	black	fair	5 8	Leitrim, Ireland	soldier	May 6, 1844, N. York	April 8, 1846, op't M'tras, Tex.	Took with him his arms and equipments.
631	Wm. Harrison	" "	26	hazel	dark	fair	5 6	Leitrim, Ireland	laborer	July 9, 1845, "	April 3, 1846, "	
632	John Stephenson	" "	30	gray	dark	dark	5 10 1/2	Renfrewshire, Scot'd	cottonspinner	Dec. 24, 1844, Frankford ars'l	April 30, 1845, "	
633	John B. Mealy	" "	27	hazel	lt brown	fair	5 7 1/2	Germany	baker	Nov. 21, 1845, N. York	July 31, 1846, Camargo, Mex.	
634	Thomas Burton	" "	25	gray	red	light	5 9	Baltimore, Md.	soldier	Jan. 31, 1846, "	Oct. 31, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
635	Thomas Van Winkle	" "	26	blue	lt brown	sordid	5 9 1/2	Leipzig, Germany	soldier	M'ch 16, 1846, "	Oct. 31, 1846, "	
636	Oscar Redway	" "	27	gray	brown	ruddy	5 9	Saxony	laborer	Jan. 19, 1845, "	Nov. 13, 1845, "	
637	Samuel Murphy	1st drag's	21	blue	black	ruddy	5 6	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 15, 1844, West Point	Nov. 13, 1845, "	
638	Munson John	" "	25	blue	brown	ruddy	5 9	Kerry, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 25, 1845, N. York	Dec. 27, 1845, rendezvous, N. Y.	
639	Obenrie Pierre	" "	27	blue	brown	ruddy	5 9	Germany	soldier	Dec. 25, 1845, "	Dec. 26, 1845, "	
640	Thomas Smith	recruit 21	gray	sandy	fair	5 7 1/2	Marseilles, France	soldier	Dec. 25, 1845, "	Dec. 26, 1845, "		
641	Henry Conboy	recruit 24	gray	black	fair	5 6	Lancashire, England	blacksmith	Dec. 11, 1845, Providence	Dec. 21, 1845, Providence	Supposed to be in Brooklyn.	
642	Doris McCarthy	recruit 24	blue	dark	fair	5 6	Leitrim, Ireland	waiter	Dec. 21, 1845, "	Dec. 29, 1846, "	Second desertion.	
643	Thomas Gallagher	1st inf. 30	gray	dark	dark	5 5 1/2	Cork, Ireland	shoemaker	Jan. 1, 1847, Boston	Jan. 2, 1847, Boston	Supposed to have gone to work on the canal near Portsmouth.	
644	James Melver	recruit 21	blue	fair	fair	5 6 1/2	Renfrewshire, Scotland	laborer	Jan. 8, 1847, Boston	Jan. 12, 1847, Boston		
645	William Moore	rec't 4th inf. 34	gray	sandy	light	5 7	Deadling, Pa.	soldier	Jan. 1, 1847, Lancaster	Jan. 9, 1847, Lancaster		
646	Patrick Shaw	recruit 34	hazel	black	fair	5 4	Berry, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 1, 1847, Boston	Jan. 6, 1847, Boston	Is a very stout, well made and active man, with a down-cast look and humble address.	
647	Patrick Hawkins	" D	26	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Westmeath, Ireland	farmer	May 16, 1845, New York	Nov. 9, 1845, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
648	Charles Hagadler	" D	26	hazel	black	fair	5 6	Magdeburg, Prussia	laborer	May 13, 1845, Philadelphia	Nov. 27, 1845, "	
649	Herman Schmidt	" D	26	blue	lt brown	fair	5 7	Hanover, Germany	plane m'kr	Aug. 24, 1844, Newport, Ky.	Nov. 27, 1845, "	
650	John Fry	" D	23	gray	sandy	fair	5 6	Armagh, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 14, 1845, New Orleans	Nov. 29, 1845, "	
651	John Cornell	" I	25	gray	lt brown	fair	5 6	Dublin, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 17, 1845, Newport, Ky.	Nov. 10, 1845, "	
652	George M. Walker	4th art. F	19	hazel	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Montgomery, Vt.	laborer	June 11, 1845, Boston	Dec. 14, 1845, Ft. Polk, Texas	
653	Alpheus Spring	corps eng. A	27	hazel	brown	light	5 6	Oxford, Maine	farmer	June 26, 1845, Portland, Maine	Dec. 18, 1845, Matamoros, Mex.	
654	Edward W. Thompson	" A	27	blue	lt brown	sordid	5 6	Portland, Maine	farmer	June 10, 1845, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 18, 1845, "	
655	John Stocking	7th inf. F	21	gray	brown	fair	5 6 1/2	Green Co., N. Y.	carpenter	June 8, 1845, New York	Dec. 16, 1845, "	
656	John Dingler	" F	23	gray	brown	dark	5 6 1/2	Pennsylvania	soldier	Oct. 30, 1845, Corpus Christi	Nov. 19, 1845, Monterey, Mex.	
657	Thomas G. Riser	" F	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 5 1/2	Surry, England	clerk	Dec. 24, 1845, Utica	Nov. 13, 1845, n'r Camargo, Mex.	
658	Alexander Vinnett	" F	27	brown	dark	dark	5 7	New York	baker	April 23, 1845, Baton Rouge	Nov. 27, 1845, Monterey, Mex.	
659	John Fisher	recruit 23	blue	dark	ruddy	5 9	Germany	laborer	Jan. 11, 1847, Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan. 15, 1847, Syracuse, N. Y.		
660	James Smith	ord. corps 21	gray	light	light	5 10	Tyrene, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 17, 1845, Frankford arsenal	Jan. 6, 1847, Philadelphia		
661	James Wilson	" 23	hazel	black	light	5 8 1/2	Baton Rouge, La.	pastry baker	Dec. 24, 1845, Watertown arsenal	Jan. 6, 1847, "		
662	Peter Kneebob	" 26	blue	brown	dark	5 8 1/2	Germany	baker	Sept. 6, 1845, Fort Monroe, Va.	Jan. 12, 1847, Ft. Columbus, N.Y.		
663	Patrick Purcell	" 25	dark	brown	dark	5 7 1/2	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 1, 1845, Watertown arsenal	Jan. 12, 1847, Ft. Columbus, N.Y.		
664	Charles S. Keenan	recruit 21	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Roscommon, Ireland	laborer	July 4, 1845, Erie, Pa.	Jan. 9, 1847, Erie, Pa.	Not assigned to a Company.	
665	John Jackson	2d infantry 23	blue	black	fair	5 8	New York	tailor	Dec. 13, 1845, Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 23, 1845, Baton Rouge, La.		
666	Nicholas Hammell	6th inf. C	20	blue	light	light	5 9	Gothsburg, France	baker	July 12, 1845, New Orleans, La.	Dec. 27, 1845, Baton Rouge, La.	
667	John Steen	rec't 3d inf. 20	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Beaver, Pa.	painter	Oct. 29, 1845, Millersburgh, O.	Jan. 2, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.		
668	Charles Wheaton	" 21	gray	black	dark	5 9	Holmes, Ohio	carpenter	Oct. 29, 1845, "	Jan. 2, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.		
669	Nelson Yost	recruit 25	brown	brown	fair	5 9 1/2	Clarmont, Ohio	laborer	Dec. 2, 1845, Newport b'ks, Ky.	Jan. 1, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.		
670	John Schunhorfer	" 23	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Bavaria, Germany	laborer	Dec. 22, 1845, "	Jan. 1, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.		
671	Casper Huber	" 21	gray	light	fair	5 7 1/2	Germany	laborer	Dec. 14, 1845, "	Jan. 6, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.		
672	Leonard Besold	" 20	gray	red	fair	5 4 1/2	Berne, Germany	laborer	Dec. 29, 1845, "	Jan. 6, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.		
673	Arthur W. Williams	recruit 21	hazel	light	ruddy	5 6 1/2	Belfast, Ireland	printer	Jan. 9			